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Shells Shell 3 Targets in South Attacks Focus On Saigon Area

SAIGON, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Communist troops pounded 33 targets with rockets and mortar rounds in the Saigon area today, the South Vietnamese said. The attacks focused on the Saigon area, where the communists have been making gains in the past few days. The attacks were the most since Jan. 27.

But only small and scattered clashes between allied troops and guerrillas were reported yesterday and today. Spokesmen said allied forces killed at least 100 guerrillas in the attacks. American losses in ground fighting are listed as at least one killed and six wounded.

In overnight shelling attacks, communists concentrated on allied positions in the 11 provinces around Saigon. Spokesmen said 21 of the 33 shells occurred in the Saigon area, the capital. The 33 shells were the most since 55 were reported Jan. 21.

Communist ground fire yesterday ripped into a U.S. Army light observation helicopter as it flew a mission near the central coast about 25 miles northeast of Saigon. Spokesmen said the aircraft was destroyed and two Americans were wounded.

The American "third phase" troop withdrawal from Vietnam accelerated today when 1,447 marines boarded two Navy transport ships for the voyage to California. The third phase of the withdrawal began yesterday when 538 marines sailed from Da Nang. Spokesmen said a total of 3,000 troops will have left the country by Sunday.

American B-52 bombers flew four raids over South Vietnam today, dropping at least 300 tons of bombs on guerrilla concentrations in the Mekong delta and in a Shau valley.



POSTPRANDIAL PLEASANTY—Chancellor Willy Brandt of West Germany is tickled by something Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas said on the steps of the Elysee Palace after a lunch given by President Pompidou, right.

Mirages to Libya Won't Exceed 110, France Promises

PARIS, Jan. 30 (AP).—French official sources confirmed today that France will sell Libya more than 100 Mirage war planes, but said the figure will not go over 110. They said talks are continuing on equipment for the planes.

The officials said that Libyan pilots for the planes may be trained in France. They denied, however, that there were any talks about selling Mirage fighters to the U.S.

Paris Backs Bonn's 'Opening to the East'

By James Goldsborough
PARIS, Jan. 30.—President Georges Pompidou today gave German Chancellor Willy Brandt a warm welcome to the Elysee Palace, and said it was the same policy France had been pursuing for several years.

The French approval of the West German's conversations with Russians, Poles and East Germans came in a toast at a lunch Mr. Pompidou offered Mr. Brandt barely two hours after he arrived here for the first time as German Chancellor.

"It was the first of two days of the semi-annual discussions under the Franco-German friendship treaty. Today's 'general' talks included a French outline of France's Middle East policy and the arms sale to Libya, and a Brandt report on Eastern Europe."

"The French government is in complete agreement with our policy of an opening to the East," said an official Mr. Brandt after lunch. "I am very happy with the talks."

Mr. Pompidou's statement was seen as a French move to silence those voices that were saying that a rapprochement between the two Germanys was not in the French interest. Some fears had been expressed that Germany was already economically the giant of Europe even without the East Germans. There was also some feeling that a German *Drang nach Osten* could weaken Western Europe.

"I have heard those thoughts expressed," said Mr. Brandt in an interview published in *Le Monde* today. "And they are not convincing." He said a détente between the two Germanys would be to the benefit of all of Europe and that new members admitted to the Common Market would balance the German strength.

Spokesmen on both sides said today that there were no outstanding major differences between the two countries and the smaller problems—like those over Berlin, financing the European Parliament, joint financing for the Airbus project, development of the Rhine, construction of a nuclear accelerator and instruction of French in Germany—could be worked out.

A German spokesman said that

U.S. Acknowledges Air Action In North 'From Time to Time'

By Terence Smith
SAIGON, Jan. 30 (NYT).—The United States command acknowledged today that there have been periodic air-to-ground engagements over North Vietnam since the bombing began 15 months ago. The engagements have not been made public because they were considered "insignificant."

A spokesman for the command said such strikes had been made "from time to time" in response to North Vietnamese anti-aircraft fire or missiles.

"We have had incidents that we have not reported because nothing of significance has happened," the spokesman said.

Asked what the command considered significant, the spokesman said:

"When an incident involves a loss of aircraft, that is obviously significant and we report it. But if no aircraft has been lost, we decide on the merits. If something unusual happens, we report it. If not, we don't."

"Here in Vietnam," the spokesman continued, "an aircraft coming back with a hole in it is not a significant incident."

The spokesman said he had no idea how many times American aircraft had fired back at North Vietnamese gunners since the bombing of the North was halted on Oct. 31, 1968. "We don't keep a record of it," he said.

But he said that North Vietnamese ground positions frequently fired on the U.S. aircraft that have been making daily reconnaissance runs over the North since the bombing halt.

"Sometimes the American planes are hit back sometimes they aren't," he said. "There is no standard response."

The spokesman made the disclosure in response to questions a few hours after the command announced that American fighter-bombers had attacked an anti-aircraft missile base inside North Vietnam on Wednesday. The attack came in retaliation to North Vietnamese ground fire and surface-to-air missiles which the

Brandt Envoy and Gromyko Hold 'Good, Workable' Talks

MOSCOW, Jan. 30 (UPI).—West German negotiator Egon Bahr today held six hours of "good, workable" talks with Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko of the Soviet Union.

A statement issued by Mr. Bahr, the personal envoy of Chancellor Willy Brandt, said he will meet Mr. Gromyko again next Tuesday for further negotiations.

"The talks served to deepen understanding of the standpoints of both sides," Mr. Bahr said. "The talks took place in a good, workable atmosphere."

He added that he and Mr. Gromyko examined "all the problems that were raised in the three earlier sessions in December and deepened our understanding of these problems."

Mr. Bahr, who is a state secretary in the chancellery office and Mr. Brandt's closest adviser, was sent to Moscow with the mission of pulling the talks up from the procedural level to discussion of basic issues.

West German diplomatic sources said Mr. Bahr will spend the weekend preparing his report for Mr. Brandt and dispatching it to Bonn by teletype. Early next week, they said, another session probably will be scheduled to present the chancellor's reply.

With Mr. Bahr in both sessions today was Ambassador Helmut Alldorf, who opened the talks with three sessions held in December. The central issue under discussion is a proposed treaty renouncing the use of force in relations between the Soviet Union and West Germany.

Side Issues
However, discussion of such a treaty also involves a number of outstanding side issues, such as improved economic relations with the East bloc and some outstanding disputes left over from World War II.

The Russians have maintained a strict official silence on the current negotiations. They have not even announced the arrival of Mr. Bahr in the press.

But the harsh tone of a commentary that appeared today in the foreign affairs weekly *Novoye Vremya* (New Times), indicated that the negotiations may be tough.

Novoye Vremya commented on the meeting of Bundestag (parliament) committees in West Berlin this week.

"If Bonn wants to return to the old provocative policy toward West Berlin at a moment when new opportunities have appeared to start a dialogue, it would be very difficult to suggest that Bonn does not understand the negative consequences which such actions may have."

Israeli Jets Again Buzz Syria Cities Suez Targets Hit; Tanks Wound 3

TEL AVIV, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—Low-flying Israeli jets early today buzzed Damascus for the second time in two days and also swooped over four other Syrian cities, setting off multiple supersonic booms.

The flights apparently were in retaliation for the buzzing of Israel's main port of Haifa yesterday afternoon by a Syrian Soviet-made MIG-21 jet fighter, the first Arab aircraft seen over an Israeli city since the June, 1967, six-day war.

In other action today, Israel continued its almost daily raids into Egypt with an attack against military targets in the central and northern sectors of the Suez Canal. A military spokesman said the raid lasted 75 minutes and all Israeli planes returned here safely to base, although Cairo said that Egyptian anti-aircraft fire and jet fighters drove off the invaders.

In another development, three Israeli soldiers were wounded this afternoon when a Syrian tank opened fire on an Israeli position near Nahal Gharbi in the occupied Golan Heights, Israeli sources said.

An hour later, Syrian anti-tank cannons opened fire on another Israeli position in the same area, but without causing casualties, the sources said.

Show of Strength
The Israeli boom-for-boom reprisals were seen by observers here as a show of strength and a warning to Damascus against any similar venture.

The Israeli jets crashed through the sound barrier over Damascus, Aleppo, Latakia, Hama and Hama between 3 and 5 a.m., a Tel Aviv military spokesman said.

And as if to underline Syria's vulnerability in this new kind of psychological warfare, he spelt out the exact distance of each of the five Syrian cities from Haifa—ranging from 75 to 275 miles.

The post-midnight flight over Damascus was the second by Israeli jets in the space of a few hours. Shortly after the Haifa buzzing, Israeli jets were sent over the Syrian capital.

Nixon Proposes \$200 Billion in Budget Monday

By Jan Nugent
WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (UPI).—President Nixon, citing "economic credibility" as the goal of his administration, will propose a \$200 billion federal budget for the 1971 fiscal year, with defense spending bearing the biggest brunt of the reductions.

This compares with the estimated \$197.3 billion that will be spent in the current 1970 fiscal year. A \$1.6 billion surplus is expected in fiscal 1970.

In fiscal 1971, a \$1.3 billion surplus is projected. This surplus is necessary to re-establish the economy on a steady basis, the President will tell Congress Monday.

To balance this "prudent fiscal policy," the President is expected to hint at some relaxation of the tight money policies that have prevailed this year.

Press Secretary Ron Ziegler today confirmed the figures as reported by The Washington Post, the Associated Press said. "You will note," Mr. Ziegler told reporters, "that the President, through a series of substantial economies, has achieved a budget of \$200.8 billion."

Throughout his economic report, obtained unofficially in advance by The Washington Post, the President endorses "a moderate degree of monetary restraint" that will avoid the risks of overly long and overly severe curbs.

Home Construction Goal
The President will endorse these fiscal and monetary policies in order to encourage a revival of residential construction, which has lagged badly in the face of tight money and high interest rates.

Defense spending will drop \$5.8 billion to a total of \$73.6 billion, if the new budget is adopted. Outlays for space, agriculture, and veterans' benefits are all below the previous year's levels.

In his message to Congress, the President will pay left-handed tribute to built-in increases in such programs as Social Security, by stressing that the government cannot pay for everything but must carefully choose its priorities.

To illustrate the priority problem, the report subtracts probable public and private claims on national resources for the next five years from the annual estimated gross national product and comes up with a minus figure in 1972, 1974 and 1975.

"Personal freedom will be increased when there is more economy in government and less government in the economy," according to the President.

Flat 6 Months
For 1970, the President predicts a first half of flat economic performance with a moderate revival in the second half.

During the slack first half, "some increase in the rate of unemployment is possible," Congress will be told. "The administration's welfare and unemployment compensation programs will be recommended to ameliorate this problem."

Thus, the policy objectives during the year are a reduction in the price spiral and a revival of the growth of real output.

The prediction for the first half of the economic performance is fairly probable, the President will indicate, but the later behavior will depend on "the continued resolve of the government [and] the difficult-to-predict behavior of the private sector."

The President will concede that economic policy is walking a tightrope in attempting what appears to be conflicting objectives. But he will predict a 1970 GNP of \$885 billion, about 5.5 percent above the previous year.

During 1969, progress was made in fighting inflation, the President will claim, with "slowing pains" evident in declines in profits, in-

Belgian Car Workers Join Striking Miners

HASSELT, Belgium, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—A rash of strikes in Belgium spread today to the automobile industry with an estimated 70 percent of the 8,000 workers at Ford's Genk plant near here stopping work.

The 4,000 workers at the General Motors plant at Antwerp will strike on Monday after rejecting the company's proposals for more money. An unofficial strike of 20,000 miners continues to paralyze the coal mines of Limburg Province.

Large Supplies Now Flow Into Biafra

By Jim Hoagland
LAGOS, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Large new shipments of relief food and drugs reached the heart of Nigeria's war-torn Biafra today, the last few days, reliable sources reported.

But it is still not nearly enough to feed the more than one million refugees in the area, these sources say. An unpublished study by the Nigerian Red Cross of food needs in the former Biafra enclave supports this assessment.

This is true despite massive infusions of foreign help for the Nigerian relief program, which continues to be crippled by politics, bureaucracy and complacency, according to a wide variety of sources consulted this week.

Foreign Newsmen Barred
Controversy flared over the extent of the food shortage last week when the foodstuffs who had visited the area filed dispatches that clashed with the government's optimistic assertions that the situation was under control.

The government has now barred foreign journalists from visiting the war-affected zone, and Nigerian officials are refusing to see them in Lagos. As a result, there are still conflicting reports on the extent of starvation, and the effectiveness of the efforts to overcome it.

According to sources who visited the former Biafra capital of Owerri and the area around it this week, some progress has been made.

A total of 120 tons of relief food arrived in Owerri during the first three days of the week, a threefold or fourfold increase over the amount brought in last week.

Six trucks were also driven in. The Austrian Red Cross team that operates out of Owerri previously had to curtail its feeding program because it had only one truck. Another 40 trucks were delivered to the staging points of Enugu and Port Harcourt, the sources said.

But even these upswings seem to leave the area short of the relief materials it could count on in wartime, when it was a symbol to the world of starvation. Until the final weeks of the civil war, it was not known whether the second group would be prosecuted, but Catholic officials gathered funds in case there were fines to be paid.

GE Reaches Accord With Two Unions

By Frank C. Porter
WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Negotiators for two of the largest of the 13 unions on strike against the General Electric company said today they will recommend acceptance of a tentative agreement to end the 56-day strike to their members.

Spokesman for the International Union of Electrical Workers and the United Electrical Workers at the same time revealed that the proposed contract would add 88 cents an hour to the average paycheck during its 40-month duration.

The IUE is the largest of the striking unions, with 90,000 GE employees as members. The UE has 16,000 members.

Last night negotiators reached tentative agreement on a contract which, if accepted, would return 133,000 striking GE employees to work.

John Shamba, head of the union conference, said the bargaining committees will meet Monday morning and a vote of the

But More Czech Purges Are Indicated

By Alvin Shuster
PRAGUE, Jan. 30 (NYT).—Gustav Husak, the Communist party chief, assured Czechoslovaks today that the party would not "degrade itself" by staging show trials against the nation's progressives.

In a 7,000-word speech to the party's Central Committee, Mr. Husak declared political victory over the leaders of the short-lived liberalization effort here in 1968. He said the purge of the reformists were necessary and clearly indicated that more were on the way.

He declared, however, that the removal of "anti-socialists" from their jobs and the party would not be followed by the return to the police terror of the Stalinist 1950's. He pledged that the party "will not degrade itself to framing show trials, fling trumped-up charges, not even against political opponents."

Mr. Husak, himself jailed from 1981 to 1980 on charges of anti-state activities, reportedly has been under pressure from those

No Trials, No Police Terror, Husak Pledges

centrist in the current political spectrum.

Mass arrests and political trials have been feared by liberals since the Soviet-led invasion in August, 1968, which cut short the democratic movement led by Mr. Dubcek, who has since been stripped of his party posts but allowed to serve as ambassador to Turkey.

In his speech, delivered in the Spanish Hall of Erasmian Castle yesterday, and made public today, Mr. Husak denied that "some ultra-conservative forces are pressing me to introduce some sort of a police regime or terror." He insisted the party would rely on political work to win the masses rather than create a mood of fear.

Mr. Husak did not rule out all future trials, however, saying that "administrative measures will be used only where the law has been evidently and probably violated, and nowhere else." Every citizen, he said, "may sleep peacefully with his family, unless he violates the law."



Gustav Husak

tones of 1950s

House Passes Bill Barring Subversives in Defense Work

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (UPI)—House yesterday passed, 374 to 18, a bill to bar subversives from plants. Civil libertarians called the measure an unconstitutional intrusion over the right of an individual to work.

The bill, written by the House Internal Security Committee, the successor to the House Committee on Un-American Activities, authorizes the Secretary of Defense to designate defense facilities subject to provisions of the act. They would be facilities engaged in classified military projects, manufacturing weapons or supporting equipment or important utility and service facilities.

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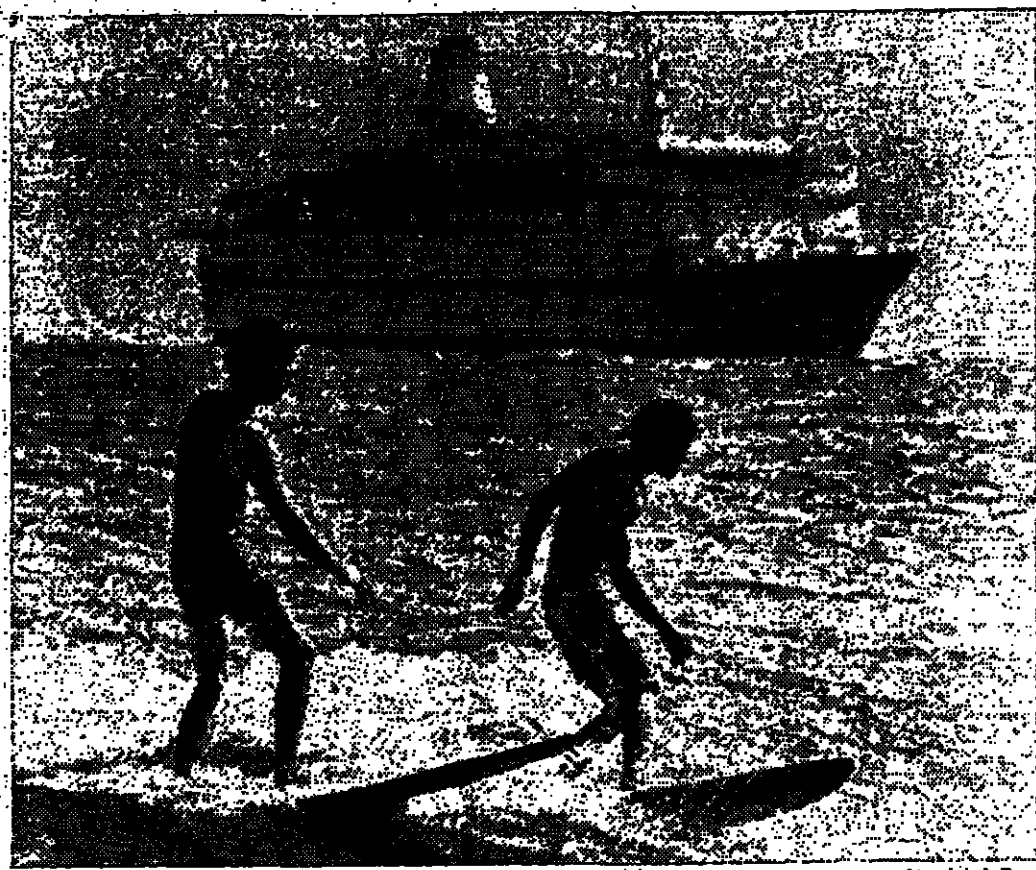
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DON'T MAKE WAVES—Two surfers ride the foam toward shore at Miami Beach as a passenger ship in the background heads for port after a cruise in the Bahamas. Bumpy weather has once again brought out surfers who took a rest during a three-day cold spell.

Carswell Is Called Insensitive To Equal Rights for Women

By Fred P. Graham

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (UPI)—G. Harold Carswell was accused yesterday of harboring not only racist beliefs but also "sexist" views in opposition to equal rights for women.

"Racism and sexism often go hand in hand," Betty Friedman, author of "The Feminine Mystique" and national president of the National Organization for Women, told the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Miss Friedman and Rep. Patsy T. Mink, D., Hawaii, both opposed Judge Carswell's nomination to the Supreme Court by charging that he has demonstrated a lack of sensitivity to the aspirations of women and Negroes.

They cited his vote denying a rehearing last October of a decision holding that the Martin Marietta Corp. did not violate the Civil Rights Act of 1964 when it refused to consider a woman for employment as an assembly trainee because she was the mother of preschool children.

Both women linked this action to the white supremacy views expressed by the nominee in a 1948 speech. Miss Friedman charged that the two acts indicate insensitivity to "oppressed" groups such as Negroes and women.

Miss Friedman said that the ferment of the current feminist revolution is bringing a number of cases concerning the constitutional rights of women to the Supreme Court. She called the nominee a "sexually backward judge" who would be so insensitive to such issues that he will be inclined to deny high court review of them.

The most pointed attack on Judge Carswell's racial views of the three days' hearings came yesterday when John Lowenthal, a 44-year-old professor of law at Rutgers Law School in Trenton, N.J., charged that the nominee's conduct during a 1964 proceeding "seemed to me consistent with his 1948 views" on race.

Mr. Lowenthal told the committee that he was asked to represent seven civil rights workers who were arrested in 1964 for criminal trespass when they approached some Negroes' quarters in Gadsden County, Fla., to urge them to register to vote.

Although the cases had been removed to federal court, the local judge convicted them anyway and sentenced them to a work gang. Mr. Lowenthal said he presented a petition for a writ of habeas corpus to Judge Carswell.

"He expressed dislike at Northern lawyers—like me—appearing in Florida cases" for civil rights workers, Mr. Lowenthal said. He said that Judge Carswell wished to dismiss the petitions for habeas corpus, but that after Mr. Lowenthal insisted that he had no choice under the law, the judge granted the petitions, then remanded all seven cases to the state court.

Public Hearings Ended
WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (UPI)—The Senate Judiciary Committee decided today to cut off public hearings into the Supreme Court nomination of Judge Carswell and begin closed-door deliberations on Tuesday.

Chairman James O. Eastland predicted the nomination would be approved at the Tuesday meeting.

Seale Back At the Trial, And All Purr

By Fred P. Graham

CHICAGO, Jan. 30 (UPI)—Black Panther firebrand Bobby Seale came back to the riot court yesterday in the "Chicago Seven" trial of the "Chicago Seven" yesterday in an appearance sharply contrasting with his last.

Mr. Seale, who shouted so loudly he had to be bound and gagged as a defendant in the trial last fall, testified so softly yesterday he had to be told to speak up.

Mr. Seale was separated from the other defendants about midway in the four-month-old U.S. District Court trial after he repeatedly and loudly demanded permission to represent himself.

"Mr. Bobby Seale," Judge Julius J. Hoffman, who declared a mistrial for Mr. Seale and sentenced him to four years for contempt of court for his courtroom outbursts, addressed him as "Mr. Bobby Seale" in his new role as defense witness.

Mr. Seale and Assistant U.S. Attorney Richard G. Schultz, who clashed repeatedly last fall, exchanged smiles and pleasantries.

The seven men still on trial on charges of conspiring to incite riots during the 1968 Democratic National Convention leaped to their feet with clenched fists raised—the salute of the Panthers and revolutionaries—when Mr. Seale walked into the courtroom.

He testified that prior to coming to Chicago on Aug. 27, 1968, during the height of the violent convention week demonstrations, he had not met and did not know any of the defendants.

The prosecution has contended the defendants were responsible for his trip to Chicago. A government witness testified that several of the defendants suggested, during a pre-convention week strategy session, that Mr. Seale, who is national chairman of the Panthers, would be a good speaker at a rally of anti-war demonstrators in Lincoln Park.

Mr. Seale described coming to the park in the late afternoon and said: "There were cops everywhere... A complete occupation. Pigs (police) were piggyback. This is the way we express things in the ghetto. I sensed a possible threat from policemen who were eyeing me down, giving me dirty looks."

Argentine Convicts De-Crash the Party
CORDOBA, Argentina, Jan. 30 (Reuters)—Officials organized a night-long festival at the local prison to celebrate "Convicts' Day."

But when the party ended at close of yesterday, they discovered that two inmates had celebrated by escaping during the merrymaking with a rope made of canvas bags from the prison bakery.

YOUTHFUL FATHER OF 4
Held as Head of Child Drug Ring
NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (UPI)—A Brooklyn father was arrested yesterday on charges of using schoolchildren to peddle heroin and jailed in lieu of \$100,000 bail.

Criminal court Judge Michael Gagliano set the bail for Victor Santiago at twice the requested amount, saying if the charges are true, "this man is worse than Jesse James."

"He may have ruined the health and morals of these children, and I would think that he would not spend a peaceful day for the rest of his life," Judge Gagliano said.

Santiago, father of four children, was arrested at a basement apartment yesterday morning and charged with possession of heroin to sell. Detectives said Santiago had given the boys, who were arrested Tuesday, 50 envelopes of heroin to sell after school for \$10 a bag.

The youths, who were 11, 13, and 15, netted \$200 a week, detectives said. They were turned over to juvenile authorities after their arrest.

Detectives said the youths and Santiago had been under observation since Monday. They said Santiago worked out of the basement apartment but lived with his wife and four children at another apartment. Detectives said he admitted entering the United States illegally 30 years ago.

Tokyo Drought Ends
TOKYO, Jan. 30 (UPI)—Rain fell here for two hours this morning, ending 53 days of drought in the city.

Mitchell's Use of Wiretaps Restrained in His First Year

By Fred P. Graham

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (UPI)—The first public accounting of the Justice Department's wiretapping activities against organized crime, made public yesterday, shows that electronic eavesdropping under the Nixon administration has been limited and restrained.

In his report on the federal government's use of eavesdropping in anti-racketeering investigations in 1969, Attorney General John N. Mitchell disclosed that only 31 electronic surveillances were used last year, in 15 cities.

Most of these were in the investigation of illegal gambling. Six were installed in Newark, N.J., where they were instrumental in the arrests of 55 persons on Dec. 18 on gambling conspiracy charges.

Mitchell Approved Each
The report contained several indications that Mr. Mitchell despite his frequent public statements about the benefits of electronic surveillance, has been using it sparingly and with care.

He stated that he "personally approved each of the reports" applications to judges for authority to use listening devices. Under the Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1968, the federal government was given the authority for the first time to use electronic eavesdropping in criminal investigations. The law requires an annual report of all eavesdropping, which Mr. Mitchell filed Wednesday with the administrator of the United States courts.

Copies were sent to legislative leaders on Capitol Hill and were made available there.

One indication of efforts to limit invasion of privacy was the high number of wiretaps and the relatively small number of arrests. Microphones that usually prove more violative of privacy because they can be planted in unexpected places and overhear all that goes on.

Of the 31 surveillances, 30 were for wiretaps. In two of these, "bugs" were also planted. Only once was a "bug" used without a wiretap.

According to the records, most of the wiretaps were for the purpose of gathering information on organized crime.

Mr. Mitchell's report also disclosed that the Justice Department had used wiretaps in 1969 to gather information on organized crime, but that the use of wiretaps was limited and restrained.

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Hostesses Vow They'll Fasten Seat Belt Too

By Fred P. Graham

LONDON, Jan. 30 (AP)—Air hostesses have decided to give British Overseas Airways Corp. (BOAC) a bumpy ride over those "fasten your seat belt" signs.

The girls protested that despite the sign flashing during turbulent weather, they still have to go on serving meals and drinks to passengers.

Now about 200 BOAC hostesses and stewards say they will no longer look after passengers during warning periods until the airline comes up with a plan to safeguard them from injury.

"This decision means that we shall abandon all our duties immediately the seat belt signal is flashed. But we will ensure that passengers are strapped in," one hostess said.

Union officials will put the decision before BOAC management representatives.

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USIA Film, 'Silent Majority,' Less Than Smash Hit Abroad

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (UPI)—The "Silent Majority," a controversial film produced by the U.S. Information Agency to show that President Nixon has ample public support for his policies in Vietnam, has been less than a smash hit abroad.

A spokesman for USIA said yesterday that only 26 of the 106 posts overseas in which the film was sent have reported showing it. Of these, many showings consisted only of selected segments of the film.

He said that 17 USIA posts reported that the film was not shown in their host countries because there was no interest, the post thought it politically inappropriate, or the local television station or theater managers thought it not timely.

The remaining posts have not reported on the use of the film even though they were under standing instructions to do so. A source within USIA explained that if a film is used, the overseas posts usually report its use. "If it's not used," he said, "they don't bother to let us know."

After Nov. 3 Speech
USIA made the film during the week following Mr. Nixon's Nov. 3 televised speech on Vietnam. At that time he asked for national unity behind his action to resolve the war there. The film was shipped overseas to counter reports of the Nov. 15 Moratorium in which an estimated 250,000 anti-

war demonstrators massed in Washington.

The film included pictures of the previous Moratorium on Oct. 15, parts of the President's Nov. 3 speech, pictures of the President with moments of mail and telegrams responding favorably to the address, and an interview with George Gallup, who discussed his poll that showed the majority of Americans supported the President.

The film raised some voices of protest in Congress, where members of the House subcommittee on government information demanded a special showing of the film.

USIA officials, however, argued that the film was both a fair presentation of the situation and a proper activity for their agency. USIA is precluded by law from showing its films in the United States.

Mexico Likes It
A USIA spokesman said that the best reception of "The Silent Majority" was in Mexico, where it was shown 43 times to an estimated audience of 7.3 million people. It also was received well in several Central American countries, in Brazil, and in Ecuador.

In Europe, the French national television declined to use the film because they had covered the events themselves. Some of the film was used in Germany and Denmark. The British Broadcasting Corporation showed it but with an uncompromising commentary.

N.Y. Father of 4 Held as Head of Child Drug Ring

By Richard Halloran

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (UPI)—A Brooklyn father was arrested yesterday on charges of using schoolchildren to peddle heroin and jailed in lieu of \$100,000 bail.

Criminal court Judge Michael Gagliano set the bail for Victor Santiago at twice the requested amount, saying if the charges are true, "this man is worse than Jesse James."

"He may have ruined the health and morals of these children, and I would think that he would not spend a peaceful day for the rest of his life," Judge Gagliano said.

Santiago, father of four children, was arrested at a basement apartment yesterday morning and

Some are already calling the present period Novotnyism without Novotny, but the retrogression that has taken place over the last two years is much greater than such a description implies. True, today as at the end of the Novotny era, Czechoslovakia is again a Soviet satellite and its economy is still a major disaster area. But, under Novotny, Czechoslovakia was not occupied

In the light of the latest Prague personal changes, Gustav Husak looks increasingly like an embarrassing anomaly as first secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist party. Except for the aged and enfeebled President, Ludvik Svoboda, he is the sole remaining important figure who can claim to have played a leading and constructive role in the "Prague spring" of 1968. The prestige he gained then helped him to implement last year his allegedly "realistic" program for purging the liberals and restoring full Soviet hegemony over Czechoslovakia.

Now that Mr. Husak has accomplished that task however, Moscow needs him no longer. There are plenty of enthusiastic and willing collaborators in high Prague posts today with no similar "blemishes" on their records. It would not be too surprising, therefore, if, before 1970 is out, Mr. Husak joined Mr. Dubcek in that comfortable exile represented by a diplomatic post abroad.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Poor leadership has always been the most important reason for poor ARVN performance. It clearly cannot be tolerated any longer in the vital rice-bowl region south of Saigon, where American combat troops have been withdrawn and "Vietnamization" is on trial.

The buildup of North Vietnamese units in the region and the approach of what traditionally has been a period of Communist offensive activity gives additional urgency to army reorganization in the delta at this time. Mr. Thieu has now made a good beginning.

A widespread internal shake-up appears under way. Four of South Vietnam's 44 province chiefs have been replaced and another ten of these key administrative officials, virtually all army officers, reportedly will be shifted in the coming weeks. Moves on this scale may offer Mr. Thieu an opportunity to tighten further his control of the armed forces and the government by placing men loyal to him in posts held by proteges of Vice-President Ky and other junta members.

The precise makeup and influence of the Saigon military junta now is no longer as clear as in the past. In the past, the junta has been a conclave of warlords who have made and broken governments. But Mr. Thieu replaced two inefficient division commanders last year in a move some observers considered one of his most important in office.

A further consolidation of power in President Thieu's hands is indicated, but the

It looks like South Africa is now going to be excluded from taking part in the Davis Cup tournament and will be expelled from the International Tennis Federation (over its refusal to admit Arthur Ashe).

Those will be reactions which will come as blows to South Africa. For in that country there is a tendency to give great publicity in the newspapers to every attempt abroad which shows understanding for the apartheid policy, with a result that many South Africans are made to believe that the denouncement of the apartheid policy by world opinion could have been worse. A clear "no" from the sports world might, therefore, be important.

—From Trough (Amsterdam).

Washington has kept silent in the expectation of better information, but nevertheless it does not conceal the bitterness caused by the Mirage affair, a bitterness which they are trying not to exaggerate in view of the coming visit of President Pompidou. The reaction is quite different in London, despite

PARIS—Herald readers will be concerned to learn that a shocking collision, resulting in the loss of nearly 400 lives occurred in the North Sea yesterday. The Norddeutscher Lloyd Atlantic liner *Elbe*, while on her way from Bremen to Southampton, was run into by an unknown steamer of about 1,500 tons register, and sank within 20 minutes. Details respecting this sad catastrophe are as yet meager, but as the weather was clear the incident affords another proof of the urgent necessity for revising the rule of the road at sea.

LONDON.—Sinn Féin, victorious at the local elections in Ireland today, made use of the power thus placed in its hands and came out in open defiance of the government. Republican chairmen of the councils were everywhere elected. At several places the Sinn Féin flag was run up over the Council Chambers. In Dublin the municipal buildings are next door to the Castle and the flag fluttered all day in full view of the authorities. Sinn Féin chairmen were elected in all the major counties and there is a Roman Catholic mayor in Londonderry.



KANO, Nigeria.—When he sets off shortly on his African trip, Secretary of State Rogers will quickly observe a fundamental truth, obvious enough but nevertheless impressive when seen for oneself: Black Africa is not a homogenous place but a collection of territories that vary enormously in their qualities and their problems.

Consider one fact about one country. Eastern Nigeria, where the struggle for an independent Biafra has just ended, was working toward the goal of universal primary education before the war. But in Kano State, in the north, exactly 5.8 percent of school-age children are now attending primary school.

Underlying those remarkable statistics are immense differences of climate, culture, history and religion.

East-central Nigeria is the heartland of the Ibos, an individualistic people who yearn like Americans for education and economic achievement. Missionaries, who found them congenial, helped to provide schools and converted many of the Ibos to Roman Catholicism. It is a crowded land, the most populous in black Africa, where the bush is crowded with palms and moist undergrowth.

Here in the north, the predominant Hausas are Moslem. Their society is traditionally hierarchical, and the British continued to rule through the emirs. People tend to be slow, dignified, interested in war and horses instead of personal advancement. There is sparse vegetation on the dry land, and the dust of the Sahara blows down in the winter wind known as the Harmattan.

How can anyone be surprised that a country defined as such by artificial colonial boundaries should have difficulty holding itself together when it contains people so diverse. And the obstacles to a continental view, to pan-Africanism, are even greater.

Even for the casual visitor the contrast between the two coasts is striking. In East Africa he notices the perfect weather, the sense of space, some of the most beautiful views on earth. In West Africa he sees people: crowded, noisy, colorful, exciting.

The truth is that much of East Africa is white man's country, which the blacks are now painfully learning to run. The British

went there not only to rule but to settle. The great farms are still in the highlands, where the clear, warm days and cool nights are so appealing. Very little was done to educate the Africans. Still today one senses the fragility of African government there, the thin crust of trained personnel; behind many an African official or business person stands a white man or an Asian.

White men were never interested in trying to farm in a sultry climate like that of southern Nigeria; indeed, they were not allowed by the colonial administration to settle in this country. Modern education began much earlier in West than East Africa, and is built on a character that to the outsider seems gay and more lively; drivers in Lagos use their horns the way Italians like to. The blacks really run this country, without a single Asian commercial class or significant white advice, and they therefore seem more confident in their relationship with Europeans. Economic differences are equally

stark. Just in this area, for example, the prospects for Nigeria are hush because of the oil whose full development has been awaiting the end of the war; but adjoining Nigeria to the northeast is Chad, a great emptiness, mostly desert, whose economic existence depends entirely on subsidy from France—with the expected political consequence of dependence.

Why should William P. Rogers or any other American care about all this anyway? We have got over the feeling of a few years ago that the rest of the world is going to be decided in Africa. The Russians as well as we seem to be downplaying any notion of East-West confrontation in Africa, and so good thing, too.

But if we know now that our more immediate interests lie elsewhere, still there are reasons for us to care about Africa. Perhaps especially as we feel the frustrations of our developed society. For Africa is so large, so relatively empty and so new that it offers a fresh chance to create decent social institutions for the contemporary world.

That is a romantic view, and State Department officials cannot be romantics. But without visions or tears, an American may understand that he has a long-run interest in an Africa that develops rather than explodes in frustration. Besides, as Mr. Rogers will find, it is so fascinating in its confusion and contradictions.

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—When liberal Republican senators lunched privately here Wednesday with Mayor V. Lindsay of New York, they heard nothing to contradict

feller for governor. But Arthur Goldberg or industrialist Howard Samuels also would be sure of Lindsay's endorsement against Rockefeller.

The luncheon, held in the office of Sen. Charles Goodell of New York, dealt more with problems of government than with politics. But Lindsay's few political comments were disconcerting to the liberal senators. Asked whether he would support Gov. Nelson Rockefeller for reelection this year, Lind-

The trigger for all this is Lindsay's narrow but humiliating defeat in the 1969 Republican mayoral primary. In private conversation with friends, he has only contempt for the Republican county leaders who opposed him. As a result of that defeat, and his subsequent general election victory, he feels he owes the Republican party absolutely nothing.

say was noncommittal. When senators expressed hope that the mayor would remain a Republican, he would give no assurances whatever.

What's more, some aides are less circumspect than Lindsay in shielding future intentions. Peter Tufo, the mayor's representative in Washington, has privately felt out liberal Republicans on Capitol Hill about their reaction to Lindsay's anti-busing stance.

That primary election defeat also has led to fundamental political decisions by Lindsay. He believes that the "Southern strategy" followed by President Nixon is working well and may propel the Republican party into majority party status before too long. But it also will make the party uninhabitable for John Lindsay.

Thus, what was mere speculation last November when Lindsay was re-elected mayor is approaching reality; he has very nearly decided he has no future in the Republican party and that his only hope for national office will be as a Democrat. He is now between parties, accounting for the ambiguity of his political remarks Wednesday noon to his fellow liberal Republicans and generally to everybody except his intimates.

visers, Lindsay still entertains a remote possibility that the Republican party might be capable of redemption from a liberal viewpoint. But over the last year he has come to feel that the counter-reaction to the present conservative reaction, which he feels is inevitable in the long run, must be engineered by the Democratic party. That means any Lindsay bid for national office will be made as a Democrat.

Bargaining Powers

Lindsay almost surely will stay between parties through the 1970 election for practical reasons. A switch to the Democrats now would diminish his bargaining powers in the forthcoming session with the Republican governor and Republican legislature in Albany.

Whether that Lindsay bid comes against Mr. Nixon in 1972 will depend on his assessment of the political climate over the next two years or so—that is, his determination of whether the counter-reaction has begun. But without encouragement from Lindsay, the Democratic party's door has been swinging open for him with surprising speed since his re-election Nov. 4.

But if Lindsay is not yet a Democrat, he really is no longer a Republican (except in party registration). His appointment of Robert Morgenthau ousted by President Nixon as U.S. attorney in New York City, as deputy mayor typifies the far more Democratic tone of Lindsay's new administration. Lindsay would be delighted to see Democrat Morgenthau beat Republican Rockefeller.

For instance, Sen. Fred Harris of Oklahoma, Democratic national chairman, met secretly with Lindsay over cocktails in New York City on Jan. 21. Nobody else knows just what was discussed. But it is no secret in Washington that Harris, depressed by the lackluster quality of the present Democratic presidential hopefuls, is casting covetous eyes toward the Lindsay charisma.

On the other side, liberal Republicans headed by Goodell are pleading with Lindsay to stay a Republican and work for a more liberal party. They are fighting a losing battle. Indeed, that luncheon here on Wednesday night have been one of Lindsay's last political meetings with fellow Republicans.

It is not entirely clear to me what Mr. Richard J. Barnett was reviewing in his article in the *Journal* and the *International Herald Tribune* of Jan. 15. He appears to have been more concerned with his own indictment of 25 years of American foreign policy than with an accurate description of my book, "The Transformation of American Foreign Policy."

The book, based on three lectures given at Columbia University in the spring of 1960, deals only with certain limited aspects of the transformation of America's role in the postwar world, most notably with regard to Soviet-American relations; as stated at the outset, it is "of necessity more a summary of selected views and items than a history of the period." Not only does Mr. Barnett's review go far beyond the scope of the book, but seriously mutilates its contents. But those who may not have read the book, and who may not wish to read the volume of the inaccuracies and distortions.

Mr. Barnett starts off, in the first sentence, by so abbreviating the quotation of remarks made to me by Karl Radek in 1934 as to deprive it of any point. Mr. Barnett confines himself to Radek's first conclusion: "You Westerners will never understand Bolshevism." However, the context is:

"You consider Bolshevism as a hot bath whose temperature can be raised and lowered to suit the taste of the bather. This is not true. You are either 100 percent in the bath and 100 percent for it, or you are 100 percent outside and 100 percent against it."

It is clear that Radek was asserting the compromising nature of Soviet foreign policy; the omission makes any reference to him meaningless.

of the United States toward Soviet government deriving from the reader of Mr. Barnett's might be left to suppose hostility to Bolshevism, but concerns related to World War and the separate peace of 1919.

My thesis that ideology is important and important factors in Soviet foreign relations with non-Communist world become Mr. Barnett's hands, a belief-ideology is the only factor in Soviet Union therefore inflexible and "essentially autistic, reacting only to inner ideological imperiousness to the outside world, reachable . . . only through language of threat."

Mr. Barnett here overlooks whole section of the book which attempts to deal with the complicated and slippery subject of the relationship of ideology to the Soviet Union. His statement that "Soviet national and ideological considerations cause conflict, the national takes precedence." Apparently on the basis of my view that the United States needs a military budget, Mr. Barnett supposes that I see the government as one "which deals with only through increasing military power" and I would propose "to destroy us with a bomb." To attribute this to me may be convenient for Mr. Barnett to refute; but they appear nowhere in my book.

The above list of Mr. Barnett's inaccuracies and misrepresentations is scarcely complete, nor is it possible to deal adequately with the larger issues he raises.

To mention only one, he it is certainly possible to do so in the justification or wisdom of the Russian refusal to renounce Soviet territory, he would, more accurately, be

Elsewhere, Mr. Barnett erroneously asserts that I believe the article by Jacques Duclos and Stalin's election speech in 1946 to be "the authentic events at the root of the cold war." As is clear from the context, the reference is to the "origins" of the cold war in point of time, not its causes—the article and speech being symptoms of the revival by the Soviet government, at the end of the war, of the rigid ideological stance referred to by Radek.

Numerous other remarks are quoted out of context; thus a glance at the book suffices to show that the initial "critical attitude"

ed as a limited wartime action into territories not to be the Soviets in a time of "cold war" in Russia. However, that the convention permanently affects viet-American relations, as Barnett implies, is not born by the facts.

As for the reasons for the American intervention in Siberia, Libyngton it sufficiently clear to writer to Roosevelt in November in which he specifically referred on behalf of the Soviet government all and any claims out of the Siberian intervention.

CHARLES E. BORN
Washington.

It was no small surprise to note in the Herald Tribune (Jan. 27), that a map of the Korean peninsula was a quarter of a century out of date. The names "Keijo" and "Gensan" in Japanese were used during the Japanese annexation of Korea, 1910-1945. Since the end of World War II they have been Seoul and Wonsan, respectively. But you don't expect you to have an expert on this matter on your editorial staff. (I am a Korean, incidentally.) The concern, however, is the Tribune's integrity. Such a slight oversight may somehow reflect upon the reliability of the content of your regular publication.

WON YONG JI.
face of Gen. Gowon's recent
I believe it all.

Geneva.
We are blushing—and cleaning
out some quarter-century-old files.
Ed

MEG WHITTLE WHITT
(Former UN correspon
London.

The current flap in the Western Press about Gen. Gowon and his handling of Biafran relief supplies led to a conversation I had with a high-ranking African diplomat at the United Nations long ago. The war in Nigeria, although never officially recognized, was nonetheless the subject of endless discussion at the bar in the Delegates' Lounge.

"Paraburial afternoon in the
 midst of such a discussion, a friend
 and highly respected senior diplo-
 mat from an emerging nation which
 shall not name (it was not
 Nigeria) broke in. He had obvious-
 ly read and disapproved of a piece
 had written entitled "Persecution
 of the Biafrans." We went on
 about the war and he referred to
 my remarks about "needless starva-
 tion" and the like. Finally, he
 shook my arm and said: "My dear
 young lady, we are talking about
 Africa. Not the United States,
 the wide of Brazil, remotest
 Siberia, or even India. We are
 talking about Africa. In Africa,
 people have been dying of famine,
 disease and tribal warfare for cen-
 turies, and they will continue to
 die thirstily until we ourselves in-

Repatriant: "Monst'ur, y
 this radio belongs to an Af-
 lady. Tell me, does she own
 friend, slightly startled
 yes, she does.
 "And does the safe sit on the
 because they like the word?
 "Come to think of it, it
 Why?"
 "Monst'ur, regard this. It
 is stuffed with cat hair—
 as insulation. All was over-
 fried. Hélas, it is only to
 away."
 "The garbage can?"
 "Oui, Monst'ur."
 "Well, that's the only re-
 we heard of that produced
 overnight because it couldn't
 up a fur coat.
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Obituaries

Liddell Hart, Military Writer, Dead in England at 74

LONDON, Jan. 30 (AP)—Sir Basil Liddell Hart, 74, one of the world's leading military writers, died in London today. He was married to Viscountess Parnham, a shipbuilder. The marriage ended in divorce in 1933.

Adelechi Serana

ROME, Jan. 30 (UPI)—Adelechi Serana, 75, Minister of Public Works and Secretary of the Fascist Party under Benito Mussolini, died today at his home after a long illness.



Sir Basil Liddell Hart

Socialist Discord Endangers Attempt at Italian Coalition

ROME, Jan. 30 (Reuters)—Divisions in the Socialist party today held up efforts to form a new four-party coalition government, aimed at solving Italy's current political crisis.

But it also became clear that Premier Mariano Rumor's Christian Democrat government will have to resign at the end of next week even if the coalition talks fail.

The Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats and Republicans have been trying for several weeks to agree on conditions for a new ruling alliance to replace Mr. Rumor's seven-month-old minority government.

Negotiations reached a crucial point on Wednesday when the four party secretaries came to a basic agreement and agreed their findings to their party executives.

The Christian Democrat and Social Democrat executives have given the go-ahead for formal coalition talks to start, but the Socialist executive referred the question to a central committee meeting summoned for next Tuesday.

The move was a result of internal pressure by left-wingers opposed to a four-party coalition.

Premier Rumor's cabinet had been expected to resign by the end of this month, but now it will stay in office until late next week, when the situation should finally be clear.

New Border Clash With Honduras And El Salvador

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 30 (AP)—Hostilities broke out again between Honduras and El Salvador yesterday with both sides claiming the other started the shooting. There were no immediate reports of deaths or injuries in the renewed fighting which had led to a 100-hour undeclared war between the two Central American countries last July.

But the first definite result was the suspension of peace talks now being held between the two in Costa Rica. The July clash erupted over a series of soccer matches between the countries. At least 3,000 persons were killed then.

El Salvador claimed Honduran planes violated Salvadoran airspace and that Honduran troops and armed civilians crossed the ill-defined border but were repulsed by Salvadoran troops in a three-hour battle.

But Honduras claimed 100 members of the El Salvador National Guard and later four Salvadoran airplanes attacked Honduras but were turned back "in a battle that lasted several hours."

750 Are Saved From Avalanches Of Snow in Iran

TEHRAN, Jan. 30 (Reuters)—Army and police rescue teams have saved 750 people trapped by avalanches in a snowbound mountain area northeast of here.

In a massive bulldozer and helicopter land and air operation the injured were rushed to hospitals in Tehran and the nearby town of Arak.

The avalanches swept down on the Tehran-Arak highway, 50 miles from here, on Wednesday.

Survivors told how frozen rock and snow rumbled down from the mountainsides, smothering cars, trucks and buses. Some vehicles were caught up and hurled into rocky ravines.

The latest death toll was 39—mostly frozen to death.

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MOLYNEUX, 5 Rue Royale, 3 p.m.

TED LAPIDUS, 37 Pg. St-Honore, 3 p.m.

TORRENTI, 24 Av. Maline, 3:30 p.m.

Philippe VENET, 52 Rue Francine-Lor.

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TOILE MODELS

La Maitre, 29 Rue St-Honore, 3:30-5:30.

Lesotho in State of Crisis Following Close Election

MASERU, Lesotho, Jan. 30 (Reuters)—The Lesotho government today declared a state of emergency in this mountainous kingdom, suspended the constitution and arrested the chief opposition leader. A dusk-to-dawn curfew was later imposed.

Prime Minister Chief. Leabana Jonathan's crisis moves came within hours of a claim that the opposition leader, Ntsa Mokhehle, a fiery pan-Africanist, had won the first general election held in independent Lesotho—British Basutoland until 1966.

The election was seen as crucial in terms of the political balance in southern Africa.

An opposition victory could turn Lesotho away from Chief Jonathan's policy of cooperation and co-existence with South Africa onto a search for greater economic independence from the white-ruled republic that surrounds it.

The South African pro-government newspaper Die Vaderland said in a recent report that a victory for Mr. Mokhehle would mean the people of Lesotho had chosen to live in unity with South Africa.

Maseru, the capital, was quiet tonight as the curfew came into force at 6 p.m. local time, but there were unconfirmed reports from Ficksburg, in neighboring South Africa, that gunfire had been heard across the border in north-west Lesotho.

One death has already been reported since polling began on Tuesday. Police opened fire on an unruly crowd in the north of the country on Wednesday, killing one man and injuring another.

Chief Jonathan announced the state of emergency in a broadcast to the nation today. He said he was acting in the interests of law and order and called on the people to remain calm.

Less than half an hour later, Mr. Mokhehle was arrested together with three other senior officials of his Basutoland Congress Party.

As police led him away from his party headquarters, Mr. Mokhehle told reporters, "The prime minister has declared a state of emergency because we have won the election."

Incomplete official results this morning showed the opposition Congress party neck-and-neck with Chief Jonathan's ruling Basutoland National party, with 23 seats each in the 60-seat parliament.

However, Chief Jonathan said in his broadcast that Mr. Mokhehle had been claiming a majority with at least 35 seats.

Chief Jonathan warned whites in the capital and the villages of Lesotho and Buthe, on the northwestern border with South Africa, to get out of the country before 10 p.m. tonight, the Associated Press reported.

[Soon after, a small exodus of cars bearing whites, some of them South African officials on loan to the Lesotho government, headed for the border.]

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JAILED—Ntsa Mokhehle, Lesotho opposition leader.

Vatican Reaffirms Insistence On Celibacy in Priesthood

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 30 (AP)—The attack cast uncertainty over a trip that Holland's Cardinal Aloisius Houthart announced he planned to make to Rome to present the Dutch case to the pope.

The French Jesuit theologian, who was thought of as being a liberal in the early 1960s, was made a cardinal by Pope Paul VI in May of last year.

"It is not by chance," the cardinal wrote, that the no-sex rule for priests was challenged most conspicuously in Holland where "the reality of the Eucharist" is repudiated, and "the authority of the supreme pontiff and in general the divine institutions of hierarchy is questioned."

He added, "What lies at the bottom of all the campaigns which come one after the other is, after all, the aversion to the authority of Rome. . . . Rome will not let herself be unhinged."

The cardinal's insistence on church authority seemed to question the capacity of Dutch bishops to command the loyalty of Catholics in their dioceses.

He said Holland was part of "the Atlantic territories where a crisis of faith and spiritual life is under way."

This was a thinly veiled reference to Canada and the United States, where many clerics, including bishops, have spoken up in favor of the Dutch hopes on celibacy.

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Ulster Orders Bar Curfew to Cool Tempers

Government Fears Renewed Violence

BELFAST, Jan. 30 (Reuters)—A drinkers' curfew has been imposed here this weekend to stave off further Protestant-Catholic clashes.

All taverns and clubs have been ordered to close at 8:30 p.m.—90 minutes earlier than usual—tonight and tomorrow.

Taverns in Northern Ireland do not open at all on Sundays.

The Northern Ireland Security Committee decided yesterday to impose the curfew on the city after five successive nights of trouble among groups of Protestant extremists, Catholics, and British troops.

Similar restrictions were imposed in this hard-drinking city in October last year after a serious outbreak of shooting in the Protestant Shankill Road district.

Earlier reports mistakenly said the security committee had decided to impose a weekend-long liquor ban in the city. In fact, the curfew will mean taverns will close only 90 minutes earlier than usual in an attempt to prevent drink-inflamed quarrels that frequently touch off major disturbances among Protestant and Catholic feuding militants.

Ever since the riots of August and October, when order had to be restored at gunpoint by the British Army, a sullen peace has reigned. Now the old grievances seem to be bubbling up once more.

Catholics, outnumbered 2-1 by Northern Ireland's million Protestants, are still demanding civil rights reforms.

The more fanatical Protestants, many of them from poorer sections of the community, consider their positions are being eroded by the advance of Catholics in employment and housing.

One reform that seriously upset Protestant extremists was last October's decision to disband the Royal Ulster Constabulary and abolish the "B-Special" police reservists. Both these forces had widely been dubbed as pro-Protestant.

In Londonderry, today, a British Army patrol narrowly escaped injury when a fire-bomb exploded near their jeep. United Press international reported. Army officials said assailants tossed the bomb as the jeep cruised near the Catholic Bogside area, focal point of last August's rioting. The bomb exploded in the street and no one was injured, they said.

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Art in Paris

A Long Look at Monet

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, Jan. 30.—There is, of course, a Rouen cathedral, shimmering in the sunlight, a red sun setting on the blue

banks of the Thames, each brush stroke seemingly set down at random, and three studies of Monet's waterily pond, reflecting the changing light in the sky.

There is a large winter landscape where shadows glow in the refracted light and where the snowy stillness is bound into a timeless spell. Nothing realistic in the treatment, nothing studious—and yet the broad brush has recorded the deep illusion of being and the landscape comes at one like a gust of sharp winter air.

These are among the 50 paintings by Claude Monet—48 of them from private collections not normally on view to the public—which are on exhibition at the Durand-Ruel Gallery, 37, Avenue de Friedland, until Feb. 22.

The exhibition celebrates what is almost a private anniversary: one hundred years ago (September 1870) Monet fled to London after the debacle of the Franco-Prussian War. There he met Durand-Ruel, his future dealer and the founder of the gallery.

The Progression

The works on display were painted between 1864, when the artist was 24 years old, and 1918, when he was 78 and his sight was beginning to fail. Consequently they give a good idea of how his work progressed from the well-wrought, somewhat heavier paintings of the early years, through the really splendid works of the 1870s when he attained full and original mastery of light and color, and on into our own century.

Practically all the paintings in this show bear the stamp of the painter's strong assurance and enthusiasm. It is this enthusiasm that catches one up, time and again, and draws one into the picture. Primarily it is an enthusiasm for nature which Monet saw neither as the dark, tormented, tragic queen of some of the romantic, nor as the elegant but somewhat lifeless *dame de la haute-bourgeoisie* of the more academic painters. Instead he saw it as a quasi-miraculous phenomenon, shining with an intimate, inward light which he spent his life recording with



"The Snow Effect Near Honfleur," painted by Monet around 1870.

the powerful devotion of a lover.

He was a painter of nature above all—the people in his canvases are passing silhouettes, moving features in the landscape. He is not concerned with the tragedy of man's mortality, but rather with the "immortality" of change.

Whether he painted a snow-

scape near Honfleur, or a river glimpsed through trees, or haystacks in the perky, milky light of the Ile-de-France region, he reached beyond himself in defining the special lyrical joy of the hour and exorcising both past and future until what remains on the canvas is the briefest, favored moment, caught up into eternity.

It is this lyrical, untragic aspect of his work that makes it remote from the preoccupations of artists today and in fact from the outlook of much of the public. Yet it is by no means "old-fashioned," for in any age Monet should rank among those of whom one cannot help saying: this is a real painter.

Art in London

On View: Polish Art, Rodin Sculptures

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The Royal Academy is currently mounting a winter exhibition of major importance. This year it is of about 500 items, and entitled "1000 Years of Art in Poland." Now it must be observed that it is art in Poland, not Polish art; so that a great deal of the most interesting exhibits here are of foreign origin—the Jagiellonian tapestries, for example, were all woven in Brussels; the bishop's mitre of Thomas Szamotulski was almost certainly fashioned in Italy; the best 18th-century

portraitist in Poland was the Italian Marcello Bacciarelli (1731-1818). Nevertheless there are some fine native exhibits here, especially in the fields of sculpture and what one might term useful arts—book illumination, glassware, armor. Fragments of anonymous Romanesque stone-carving and 14th-century limewood sculptures from Cracow workshops certainly represent indigenous art; as does the stained glass from the Dominican cloister in Cracow. The husar's plate armor is certainly

something uniquely Polish, with wings attached to the backplate which added immeasurably to the terror induced in the enemy, both by its appearance and by the wailing sound it made.

Polish glass of the 18th century was also very beautiful, and from time to time rivaled even that of the more famous Bohemian factories—especially that from Lubaczow. After the 18th century, however, judging by the exhibits in this show, the quality of Polish art seems to trail off. This is, of course, understandable in view of Poland's subsequent stormy history. And certainly we should be grateful to the Polish government for allowing so many treasures to leave the homeland, the last time that many of the more fragile items will be allowed to do so.

Art Market

The Popular Image

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Jan. 30.—One of the fascinating aspects of the salesrooms is that, every now and then, they focus attention on certain kinds of art seldom found in museums or exhibitions. For example, 35 lots of so-called "popular images" will be sold Monday by five associated auctioneers—Etienné Lambert, Jean Morelle, Paul Renaud and Louis-Raymond Dausy—assisted by the expert Paul Cade.

This sale will reveal, even to the most casual observer, the unsuspected wealth of prints made from the late Middle Ages on for the humbler classes of society.

One often thinks of European peasants and craftsmen of past centuries as crushed by the pressures of everyday needs and as totally indifferent to art. They were not. But their artistic sense was different from that of their contemporaries. And of course their financial possibilities were limited. Woodblock engraving, often made by their peers, provided them with appealing images that they could afford. To print images on cheap paper was not costly and to color them by hand with homemade dyes, commonly used for fabrics, was easy. During the Middle Ages, the so-called incunabulae, in black and white, had met the popular demand. Little by little they were replaced by colored images to the point of totally eliminating the former by the 17th century.

There are few popular prints left that date from the 16th. But there are many from the 18th century to tell us what interested the peasants and the lower-middle classes. They wanted religious images in considerable number: crucifixions, the Virgin Mary and saints.

The artists who made these images often came from the peasant milieu. They had only a superficial notion of the art conventions. The true contemporary aesthetics and sophisticated inventions that are sometimes surprising. There is a crucifixion in the sale with Christ nailed to a turquoise blue cross of almost Oriental design. It has a singular poetic charm.

Yet religious imagery was only a small part of it all. Those who bought the prints wanted to see their own crafts depicted. A delightful set of 12 little silhouettes on a single page shows sellers of various kinds of fruits—it is in the Monday sale. Although it is as late as the mid-18th century, it is many centuries older in feeling: the country folks didn't know what it meant to be moving with the times.

They also loved proverbs, anecdotes and puzzles and liked to see them illustrated. The first comic strips, sometimes very close to ours, were produced in this way. Some prints are halfway between Dostoevsky

Rousseau and Dali. One of the early 19th-century black and white prints in the sale shows a party of men and women (in petticoats) sitting bolt upright on the branches of a tree. Onlookers standing underneath gaze at them stiffly. A powerful sense of rhythm inspired the peasant artist, who thus produced a fantastic image not so far removed from the art of Blake.

Naturally, prices for this sort of art have risen during the past ten years. The growing trend toward both arabesque and folk art, coupled with the sudden popularity of country houses, explains the new favor such prints enjoy. And there is a surprising but unmistakable similarity between the favorite colors of the folk engraving (acid almond greens, deep mauves, bright oranges) and the modern palette. Even so, bids will range on the average, between \$20 and \$100—very moderate prices. Such prices do not really correspond to the exceeding rarity of some of the sale items.

Ironically enough, these prints, which were turned out by the thousands to be sold by peddlers in the wintertime, have survived in very small numbers. They were not meant to. People stuck them on walls, handled them with dirty fingers. There is no record of the number of prints issued or of successive editions as is the case with highbrow engraving. Thus there is almost no way of saying whether or not a given image is unique. Quite a few of them in this sale were new to a collector of old standing. He couldn't remember an auction where so many had been offered at one time in the past four or five years.

It may be even longer before another such sale takes place.

At the Hayward Gallery is a titanic exhibition of the work of Rodin organized by the Arts Council of Great Britain and the Association Française d'Action Artistique. It is difficult to write about the work of this giant, for the vast Hayward Gallery has taken on the aspect of a god's workshop, with here a finished torso, there a hand, here a giant fist encompassing a pair of lovers, there the flayed torso of Marquis. And upon the walls many drawings, some no more than shorthand annotations, side-memories to further creation; others of such intermediary and beauty that they fairly take one's breath away.

And what dominates this exhibition of more than 200 works? The monument to the other colossus of 19th-century France, Honoré de Balzac. It has always been my suspicion, seeing it in the garden of the Hôtel Biron, that this bronze giant was one of the masterworks of French sculpture. Translated to the battlement interior of the Hayward, it becomes the gallery like a veritable act of God. It is, in effect, the greatest European sculpture since the death of Michelangelo.

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Around the Paris Galleries

Manesier, Galerie de France, 3, Faubourg Saint-Honoré, to April 5.

The abstractions of Alfred Manesier always seem to have some sort of connection, however tenuous, with the forms of nature. This big exhibition includes some 40 paintings and 30 wash-tints, the latter, done with a loose and easy hand, sometimes seem to be studies of the gnarled trunks of olive trees. The oils, some on very large surfaces, go from projections of nature such as lobes or the front on a window-pane, to a quasi-fauvist extrapolation on Monet in the treatment of a sailing port at dusk ("Fort le Sot"). Manesier by temperament strives towards a center in a centrifugal age.

Rencontre Yugoslave, Théâtre de la Cité Universitaire, 21, Boulevard Jourdan, to Feb. 4. Here is a show that keeps peculiar hours: 11:30 a.m. to 2 p.m. and 5:30 to 9:30 p.m. Some 80 works by 41 Yugoslav painters and engravers give one a good idea of the great formal variety of work being done in that country. Nearly all of the formal and technical novelties that are to be seen in Paris galleries have also been tried by Yugoslav artists. In fact as in Paris too, the balance on the whole seems to be heavier on the formal side. After this first panoramic view one would like to see more works by just a few artists.

Les Peintres Tchécoslovaques de Leur Temps: Le Bèze, Musée d'Art Moderne, 10, Avenue Pierre I^{er} de Serbie, to March 1. Works by over 80 painters and sculptors grouped rather loosely around a theme proposed by the organizing committee. This year's subject: "Dream." The connection is fact very loose and, if anything, it distracts one from the content of the works displayed. A number of artists chosen to handle the subject: a predictable surrealist and there are quite a few two- and three-dimensional nudes. One painter (Gale) chose to handle the subject with a fresh if anecdotal touch of humor. On the whole, style is quite varied but is very daring.

Hooper, Galerie de l'Art, 1, Avenue de Messine, Feb. 28. A first show by Welsh Hooper, who has been painting in Paris for 12 years, reveals a restrained and novel style, abstract and schematically suggestive.

Colombino, Galerie L'Art, 14, Rue Saint-Louis-en-l'Île, to Feb. 7. Paraguayan Colombino, who has been in Paris for 12 years, is a painter of the new and new way that produces a way of textures and hues. His stoniness and contrasting are in some ways show a finity with Op.

Bernstein in London
Leonard Bernstein made only London appearance at Royal Albert Hall on the 10th of February. One and a half hours of music by Josephine Veasey, Franco and Ruggero Raimondi.

SOTHEBY'S

(Affiliated Company: Parke-Bernet Galleries Inc.)

Will hold the following sales in London in February, each sale beginning at 11 a.m. unless otherwise stated.

Monday, 2nd February, and the following day at 10:30 a.m. Scientific and Medical Books from the 15th to the 20th Century

Monday, 2nd February
A collection of English and Continental Portrait Miniatures

Monday, 2nd February, at 2:30 p.m.
Fine Watches and Clocks

Tuesday, 3rd February, at 10:30 a.m.
Fine Japanese Colour Prints, Japanese Illustrated Books and Fine Japanese and Chinese Drawings and Paintings

Tuesday, 3rd February
English Pottery and Porcelain

Wednesday, 4th February
Eighteenth and Nineteenth Century Paintings

Thursday, 5th February
Important English and Foreign Silver and Plate

Friday, 6th February
Good English Furniture, Ship Models, Works of Art, Tapestries, Needlework, Rugs and Carpets

Friday, 13th February
English and Continental Good Animalier Bronzes, Barometers, Medical Boxes, Rugs and Carpets

Monday, 9th February, and the following day
Valuable Printed Books, Letters and Historical Documents

Monday, 9th February
Modern Modern Furniture and Weapons

Tuesday, 10th February
Fine Oriental Ceramics and Works of Art

Wednesday, 11th February
Impressionist and Modern Paintings, Drawings and Sculptures

Thursday, 12th February
English and Foreign Silver Plate

Thursday, 12th February, at 2:30 p.m.
Eighteenth and Nineteenth Century Drawings

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Japan Breaks Record on Payments Surplus

By Philip Shabecoff

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (NYT).—Japan's record surplus of \$2.28 billion in the international payments balance in 1969, the government reported today, was the first time in Japanese history that the balance-of-payments surplus had topped the \$2 billion mark.

Japanese Let \$1.1-Billion Dollar on Contract

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—A consortium of seven leading Japanese firms today signed a contract worth more than \$1 billion to buy iron ore from Hamar, a large iron mine in Western Australia, it was announced.

The consortium spokesman claimed the contract was the world's biggest iron ore deal under a single contract.

Under the new contract, a fourth Japanese firm, the Iron Ore Co. of Japan, will support a total of 113 million tons of iron ore over 15 years after the first three contracts were signed.

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Uranium Concentrates
MONTREAL, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—Uranium Mines Ltd. said today it had concluded a 10-year contract to sell 3.5 million pounds of uranium concentrates to Tokyo Electric Co.

The price per pound was not disclosed, but Stephen B. Roman, chairman, told the annual meeting of the company that the value of the contract was worth more than \$900 million.

Uranium will begin in 1974 from the mines at Elliot Lake, Ont.

Japan's Auto Exports
limb by 40 percent
NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—Japan's motor vehicle industry reported today in 1969 by 40 percent to an all-time high of \$88,638 million, the Japan Automobile Industry Association said yesterday.

The United States remained the largest market with 37,228 vehicles, followed by Southeast Asia with 18,118, Africa 9,320 and Europe 7,717.

The value of the exports was \$3.4 billion, a 40.8 percent increase from 1968, the association said.

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PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Virginia-based McGaughey, Marshall & McMillan, architects, engineers and planners, are opening an office in Athens, to be managed by C. W. Gilliam, previously stationed in Rome.

Ladislav von Hoffman of West Germany has been named vice-president of the International Finance Corp., a World Bank affiliate, succeeding James S. Raj of India, who is leaving the IFC to become managing director of an investment banking firm in India.

Philip Petroleum Co. Europe-Africa has established a new London branch, at which C. J. Siles, president, is taking up headquarters. The new branch will take over from the firm's Brussels office various management operations including exploration, production, and transport services, plus the legal, treasury and controller activities for both branches.

Chairman Armand de Vogue of Cie. Saint Gobain has confirmed that he will give up his St. Gobain post in June, to be succeeded by Roger Martin, chairman of Poulenc-Moussin.

Year's Net Cut by Two-Thirds

Chrysler Reports Loss In the Fourth Quarter

DETROIT, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—Chrysler Corp., third largest auto manufacturer in the United States, today reported a whopping decline in 1969 profits: From \$290.7 million in 1968 to \$88.8 million last year.

The company surprised financial analysts with a fourth-quarter loss of \$4.4 million. Most analysts had estimated most earnings in the period. The loss compares with a profit of \$12.8 million reported in the 1968 quarter.

Revenues for the year trailed slightly, falling to \$7.1 billion from 1968's total of \$7.4 billion.

On a per-share basis, last year's profit worked out to \$1.87 compared to the \$2.23 in 1968.

Prior to today's report, the company had announced production cuts, layoffs among both blue and white collar workers and some executive shifts.

The company had reported an 87 percent cut in third-quarter profits, but this was partially explained by the fact that that quarter—comprising model changeover time—is a slow one for the auto industry.

Continental Oil
NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (NYT).—Continental Oil Co. reported a 2.4 percent drop in 1969 profits.

Continental said the net income was \$144.4 million, or \$2.77 a share, compared with \$150 million, or \$2.88 a share, in 1968.

The 1969 results did not include a special gain of \$10.7 million, or 21 cents a share from the sale of refining and marketing interests in Panama last August. Gross revenue for 1969 was a record \$2.6 billion, compared with \$2.44 billion in 1968.

On the basis of previously reported figures, Continental's net income in the fourth quarter of 1969 was \$14.4 million, or 27 cents a share.

1969 apparently declined 12 percent to \$34.8 million, or 66 cents a share, from \$39.3 million, or 75 cents a share, in the 1968 period.

Commenting on the company's results, John G. McLean, president, said: "Earnings from the company's Eastern Hemisphere petroleum divisions increased but these gains were more than offset by impairment in the coal and chemicals divisions, and by increased corporate expenses, due primarily to higher interest charges on borrowing."

International Paper
NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (Special).—International Paper, the world's largest paper maker, showed a 26 percent drop in net income for 1969 to \$51.9 million, from \$70 million the previous year, attributable to the inclusion of results from recently acquired properties of British Petroleum.

The 1969 net earnings are equivalent to \$2.88 a share, on more shares outstanding, as against \$2.77 a share the previous year. The 4.6 million increase in the number of shares outstanding reflects the stock paid to BP in the merger.

The company said Sohio operations alone showed net income of \$73.8 million, or \$5.45 a share.

On a combined basis, revenues for 1969 were \$1.1 billion. For Sohio alone, revenues were \$716 million in 1968 and Sohio's separate revenues in 1969 totaled \$819 million.

Charles E. Spahr, Sohio chairman and chief executive officer, said the recently acquired BP properties had a net loss of \$30.9 million in 1969 on revenues of \$341 million.

The combined companies will not be able to report a consolidated return for 1969. However, the announcement said losses from BP operations totaling \$53 million will be available as tax-loss carryforwards starting in 1970. This includes intangible drilling costs incurred in 1969.

Mr. Spahr said the BP losses came as no surprise, and Sohio expects BP operations to continue at a substantial loss for some time.

Martin Ends Fed Service; Burns' Swearing In Is Set

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (NYT).—William McChesney Martin Jr. presided today, over his last meeting of the Federal Reserve Board after almost 19 years as chairman of the body that governs the nation's central bank and makes the nation's monetary policy.

A spokesman for the board said the meeting had a "heavy" agenda, but the matters discussed could not be disclosed.

Tomorrow at the White House, Arthur F. Burns will be sworn in as a member of the board and as chairman. He will take office Monday morning.

Mr. Burns is already scheduled to testify Saturday, Feb. 7, before the House Banking Committee in its broad inquiry into both the organization of the Federal Reserve System and the flow of credit to housing.

It is possible that he will go immediately afterward to Basel, Switzerland, for the regular monthly meeting of the leading European central bankers. That decision has not yet been announced.

Although the nation's monetary policy may now be at a delicate turning point, most observers do not expect any immediate policy change under Mr. Burns.

Mr. Martin has not announced his future plans. Though he has let it be known that he plans to take an early trip abroad, probably to South America.

Stock Prices Fall to a 6-Year Low

By Leonard Sloane

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Exchange plummeted today to the lowest point in more than six years.

With trading active on the Big Board, the downward movement that has characterized the market for almost a year continued for most of the day. At the bell, the key Dow Jones industrial average sank to 744.06, down 4.29 and at the lowest level since the Nov. 28, 1963, close of 743.32.

All of the other leading market averages also dropped in a day that saw an attempt at a rally in the first hour-and-a-half of trading. But by afternoon, the decline was under way as the list pierced the 1968 low of 744.32 set on Oct. 7.

The more broadly based Standard & Poor's 500, while below its 1969 low, still is well ahead of the low set in 1967. Today, it lost 0.67, closing at 85.02.

The New York Stock Exchange index dropped 0.40 at 47.54.

Even though stocks were down for the sixth consecutive day, volume remained brisk with 12.32 million shares changing hands. Declines topped advances by a ratio of better than 2-to-1 with virtually all industries affected.

Two Active Gains
Only two of the 15 most active issues, Occidental Petroleum and Itel, finished with plus signs today. The 3 1/4 gain by Itel, which closed at \$1 5/8, reflected its announcement yesterday that its earnings in 1969 quadrupled over the previous year.

The persistent pressure on the market was so strong that just two common stocks had advances of two points or more. In addition to Itel, the gainer was Avon Products, which climbed 2 3/4 to 158.

On the other hand, 35 issues came under heavy selling pressure and closed with losses of at least two points. The biggest of these was recorded by Control Data, which fell 13 to 73.

Control Data Delayed
Trading of Control Data did not open until late in the day, when a big block crossed the tape. Both a spokesman for the exchange and one for the company said they knew of no reason for the market's action.

Other sizable declines were suffered by Teler, down 8 to 141 3/4; Martel, down 5 1/8 to 67; National Cash Register, down 4 1/2 to 138; Plough, down 4 1/4 to 71 1/2; and IBM, down 3 1/4 to 174.

Eastman Kodak lost 3 1/4 to 77 7/8 for one of the larger losses in the blue chip group. Du Pont was off 1 1/2 at 97, Goodyear 1 1/4 to 58 1/8 and United Aircraft 1 1/8 to 32 7/8.

Volume Brisk, Fall Widespread

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Alaska 'Dry Hole' Has Hefty Flow

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Jan. 30 (Reuters).—Atlantic Richfield Co. said today that it struck oil in a North Slope well, previously reported as a dry hole.

The well flowed at a hefty 2,954 barrels of oil a day, after redrilling.

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Other sizable declines were suffered by Teler, down 8 to 141 3/4; Martel, down 5 1/8 to 67; National Cash Register, down 4 1/2 to 138; Plough, down 4 1/4 to 71 1/2; and IBM, down 3 1/4 to 174.

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38 1/2 ABC 29 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	38 1/2 ABC 29 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
39 1/2 ABC 29 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	39 1/2 ABC 29 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
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Consolidated Statement of Condition, December 31, 1969

ASSETS		
Cash and Due from Banks.....	\$ 308,297,680	
United States Treasury Securities.....	202,078,027	
State and Municipal Securities.....	321,250,481	
Other Securities.....	3,854,700	
Total Securities.....	537,194,318	
Federal Funds Loaned.....	8,250,000	
Commercial and Consumer Loans.....	785,800,096	
Real Estate Mortgage Loans.....	474,280,249	
Total Loans.....	1,268,330,345	
Bank Premises and Equipment.....	25,057,372	
Accrued Income Receivable and Other Assets.....	27,367,110	
TOTAL.....	\$2,156,178,725	

On December 31, 1969, securities having a par value of \$188,500,000 were pledged where permitted or required by law to secure liabilities, public and other deposits totaling \$75,900,750 including deposits of the State of Michigan of \$18,482,800.

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Arrest Ck	Hilton Hotel	S
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Donnelly	Nort sm	VI
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Duff	Ocidip 2.15pt	W
Dupont	Olin Cor	WA
Empcor Cap	Owml 4.75pt	W
Encl	Per Cn	W
FAS Infil	Plm Bess	W
Fisher Fds	Pargcs Inc	W
Fluor Corp	Pargcs pf	W
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Gas &	& Gas
Gas	Southern California
Gas	Edison
Gas	Southern Company
Gas	Southern Indiana Gas
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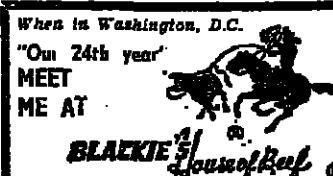
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Am. Bank 4 1/2-77	9 1/2	102 1/2
Am. Bank 4 1/2-77	9 1/2	102 1/2
Am. Bank 4 1/2-77	9 1/2	102 1/2
Am. Bank 4 1/2-77	9 1/2	102 1/2
Am. Bank 4 1/2-77	9 1/2	102 1/2
Am. Bank 4 1/2-77	9 1/2	102 1/2
Am. Bank 4 1/2-77	9 1/2	102 1/2

Convertible Bonds

Convertible Bonds	Yield	Price
Am. Bank 4 1/2-77	9 1/2	102 1/2
Am. Bank 4 1/2-77	9 1/2	102 1/2
Am. Bank 4 1/2-77	9 1/2	102 1/2
Am. Bank 4 1/2-77	9 1/2	102 1/2
Am. Bank 4 1/2-77	9 1/2	102 1/2
Am. Bank 4 1/2-77	9 1/2	102 1/2
Am. Bank 4 1/2-77	9 1/2	102 1/2
Am. Bank 4 1/2-77	9 1/2	102 1/2
Am. Bank 4 1/2-77	9 1/2	102 1/2
Am. Bank 4 1/2-77	9 1/2	102 1/2

Tokyo Exchange

Jan. 30, 1970	Price
Asahi Glass	154
Fuji Photo	200
Yamaha	1,175
Yamaha	1,175
Yamaha	1,175
Yamaha	1,175
Yamaha	1,175
Yamaha	1,175
Yamaha	1,175
Yamaha	1,175
Yamaha	1,175

ADVERTISING

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

The following are asset value quotations as supplied by the Funds listed:

Jan. 30, 1970	Price
Am. Bank 4 1/2-77	9 1/2
Am. Bank 4 1/2-77	9 1/2
Am. Bank 4 1/2-77	9 1/2
Am. Bank 4 1/2-77	9 1/2
Am. Bank 4 1/2-77	9 1/2
Am. Bank 4 1/2-77	9 1/2
Am. Bank 4 1/2-77	9 1/2
Am. Bank 4 1/2-77	9 1/2
Am. Bank 4 1/2-77	9 1/2
Am. Bank 4 1/2-77	9 1/2

American Stock Exchange Trading

1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close
Am. Bank 4 1/2-77	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Am. Bank 4 1/2-77	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Am. Bank 4 1/2-77	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Am. Bank 4 1/2-77	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Am. Bank 4 1/2-77	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Am. Bank 4 1/2-77	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Am. Bank 4 1/2-77	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Am. Bank 4 1/2-77	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Am. Bank 4 1/2-77	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Am. Bank 4 1/2-77	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2

1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds

1969-70 - Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close
Am. Bank 4 1/2-77	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Am. Bank 4 1/2-77	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Am. Bank 4 1/2-77	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Am. Bank 4 1/2-77	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Am. Bank 4 1/2-77	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Am. Bank 4 1/2-77	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Am. Bank 4 1/2-77	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Am. Bank 4 1/2-77	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Am. Bank 4 1/2-77	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Am. Bank 4 1/2-77	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2

INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE

EXCEPTIONAL PROPERTIES IN SUNNY ITALY

ISCHIA - Restored and modernized 15th-century Moorish castle, beautifully furnished, on 6 wooded hectares with 1,500 meters bordering the sea. Strictly private beach and yacht harbor. Ref. 10176.

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12-room modern villa, only 25 miles from the center of Rome. Ref. 10208.

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six towers, eleven storeys, the first completed. Sports ground, heated pool, private marina, shopping center, 2-bedroom apartments, 75 m² large terrace and air conditioned: from U.S. \$8,250.

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Live on the fabulous Costa Blanca in a house individually designed and built for you by RUWACO. Luxury building at bargain basement prices.

RUWACO, Costa Blanca Villas, Calpe - (Alicante), Spain.

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greater capital gain

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KIRBY**



Scramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LALIV IF YOU'RE THE PERSON TO WHOM I WOULD COMPLAIN

UYNER I WOULD COMPLAIN

TUNBOY I WOULD COMPLAIN

REVU'S I WOULD COMPLAIN

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Reviewed by Audrey C. Foote

BERNARD CLAVEL's semi-autobiographic novel, the last volume of a tetralogy and the winner of a recent Prix Goncourt, is written in a literary style even more venerable than its old protagonist Père Dubois—19th-century naturalism. Singly focused, sparsely written, meticulously detailed, this large book recounts the daily life of an old man in the mid-1940s in the French Jura, a harsh existence scarcely affected by the transition from German occupation to liberation. The first hundred pages consist mainly of a description of an old couple's exhausting excursion into the mountains to collect firewood.

Predictably, after minor embarrassments both sons come through nicely while their father endures the winter of the season, the winter of the occupation, only to succumb to the inexorable winter of age. After his wife's death, he finally lets his hand slip from the grasp to his son in exchange for their ritual and concerned As he might have expected, the older bullies him and the younger neglects him and ultimately he dies: a *Leau* without even a Cordelia.

* * *

You're a quiet toiler on God's eternal building site and don't like hearing about demolition, but I'm not one of God's

For a poor peasant like Dubois is a cultured bachelor and his "land" consists of a couple of houses and a large garden, he is not a petit-bourgeois villager but the quintessential French peasant. Deeply shocked when a son suggests he sell off part of his holding for food and firewood, he exclaims: "Good Lord! I'm seventy, selling your property in order to live. And it was his own son who spoke to him like that!"

He is a peasant in his virtue

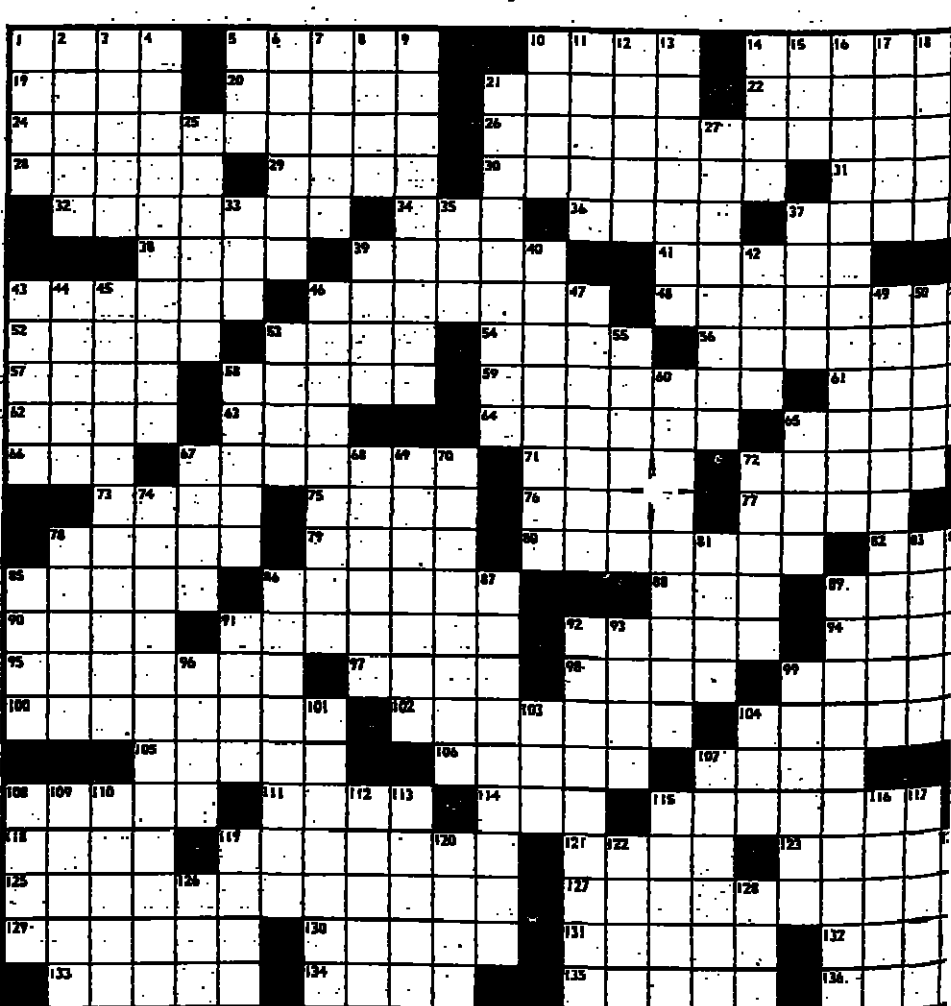
which is pride, pride in his integrity, his self-reliance, his physical strength, and when that fails, his will. And he is a peasant in many respects: a *gospodarski*, *gospodarski*, *gospodarski*, indifferent to the world outside, for although he will help a neighbor he will not take sides. He profoundly distrusts politics and views both German Fascism and Communist-led Resistance as threats to his land.

The novel describes resistance as a novel of a family driven by the impact of the war. 1942

son a collaborator, the other committed to the Resistance—a fashionable summary but quite misleading: the family was riven long before by the fact that greedy, ruthless Paul had married the despotic, cold, wife and spoiled, feckless Julian, the son of the present Mrs. Dubois. The boys' politics are more a result than a cause of their antagonism: each is tepid and self-seeking. Paul's collaboration purely economic self-interest, Julian's "commitment" to the Resistance a

Mr. Foote wrote these reviews for Book World, literary supplement of The Washington Post.

COUNTDOWN—By Herbert Ettenson



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

[illegible]

DOWN	DOWN	DOWN	DOWN	DOWN
7 Light bulb, in the coulois	23 Drifted, as canebrake	30 Numbness	41 Numbness	108 Norths
8 Strewn out	23 Kind of basking	31 Billed man	33 Singer Delta	European
9 Singable	24	33 Anna's hand	34 Product of said	110 Only customer
10 Alveous	25 Time of the new moon	35 Grier character	35 Kind of drum	
11	26 Allegee	36 Reporter's question	36 Onlooker	112 -- ear
12 "Garden Era"	27 Focian	37 Whelp	37 Dinner topped	113 Curr'd her
13 Windfall	27 Diamonds	38 Without distinct form	38 Valley	115 Old Greek tavern
14 Graph of memorial	28 Collier's word	39 Part of Q.R.D.	39 Slanger	116 Farn's
15 Conscientious	29	40 Sewing Machine	40 Campbell	117 Norths
16 Approaching	30 Bouquet	41 Motile units	40 Spacial	119 Soprano
17 Residue	31 Curfew: Sp	42 Enneble	101 Area of Fernes	120 Xero 6
18 Relative of a	32 Formed by	43 Glosby	102 "By -- fal"	121 "Hand" 12
19 Kitchen wear	33 Race	44 Part opposite Gibraltar	103 "By -- fal"	122 "Hand" 12
20 Italian actress	34 Cane	45 Mashed of Rene's	104 What two make	123 "Hand" 12
21 Family's play	35 Hat	46 Whore relation in a play	105 What life begin in a title	124 "Hand" 12
22 Deal "It"	36	47 Intend		125 "Hand" 12

Miss Macchi Victor in Downhill

MISCH, West Germany, 0 (UPD)—Françoise Macchi, 18, France, edged Austria's Drexel by three hundredths of a second today and the team took four of the first five spots in the ladies' downhill at Arlberg-Kandahar ski

resort. Miss Macchi's first international downhill event, a companionist Michele Jacot's Cup, led to only eight. Miss Jacot finished third and now has 151 points. Macchi, 18, started in third and clocked 1:08.62 for the 1,200-meter course which had a vertical drop of 380 meters. The course was considered "too dangerous" at the

start. Drexel's time was 1:08.65. Miss Jacot finished in 1:08.66. "I am very glad to have my downhill victory," Miss Macchi said. "I almost felt entering the slope, but I managed to win my balance."

Macchi was the ninth of 15 French women's in 15 World Cup races this season. They are considered the best for next week's world championship at Val Gardena, Italy. Drexel, the world's leading downhill skier last season, was a French sweep, but failed to win because the race was too fast for her. "I like real testing," she said. "This was only the first."

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NO EXIT—Driver Robert Cunningham tries to escape his burning wreck just before it smashed down upon him.

Driver Seriously Injured In Daytona Smash-Up

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Jan. 30 (AP)—A 1968 Ford Mustang V-6 race car hurtled over and over four times in a pack of 32 racers today, seriously injuring the driver, Robert Cunningham of Revere, Mass. Cunningham was taken to Halifax Memorial Hospital, where it was reported he had a broken left ankle and lost two toes on his left foot. He also had multiple bruises and cuts on his face, arms and legs.

Cunningham's car suddenly buckled up against the concrete retaining wall and went end over end, scraping the wall on one side and crushing other contestants. Andretti's Gels-Pole DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Jan. 30 (UPD)—Little Mario Andretti, driving a new Ferrari 512-S, edged out three blue and orange German Forshers today with a record qualifying speed to win the pole position for tomorrow's 24 hours of Daytona.

The defending Indianapolis racing champion turned the twisting, wet Daytona International Speedway road course at 122.903 miles an hour in his blood-red five-liter car. That was lower than expected, but it broke the record of 122.948 mph set last year by a Porsche 906. But right behind the car that Enzo Ferrari hopes will recapture this world championship for his Modena factory came the Porsche 917-S of Jo Siffert-Brian Redman. Pedro Rodriguez-Lee Kinnunen and Kurt Ahrens-Vinco finished.

Andretti, who will co-drive the car-killing race with Italian Arturo Merzario, was the only driver to crash the record. Four of the five top Ferraris entered in the 65-car race made the top ten starters.

But on Sunday, they'll try again, for less money but more prestige. The \$45,000 Prix de France at Vincennes on Sunday is the second leg of France's triple crown of trotting, following the \$126,000 Prix d'Amerique, preceding the \$45,000 Prix de Paris.

There will be two notable absences Sunday from the Prix d'Amerique field—Toscan, who by winning that race, would have to start with a 25-meter handicap in the Prix de France, and a white Cadillac.

The Cadillac was instrumental in the accident that eliminated Snow Speed and Upsal. Mary French writers thought that the autostart, seldom used here, was so poor that it caused Snow Speed to go off stride before the start, thus slowing up the American horse enough for Upsal, who was starting behind Snow Speed, to plow into him.

Neither horse was injured and Sunday they'll not be bothered by an autostart. This time, the field of ten will get away by simply turning the back to the starter, then turning around and racing.

2d Giant Slalom in 2 Days Thoeni Triumphs Again, Nears World Cup Lead

MADONNA DI CAMPIGLIO, Italy, Jan. 30 (AP)—Gustavo Thoeni of Italy plunged through a heavy snowfall to victory in the Three-Three men's giant slalom today—his second World Cup victory in two days. He won the giant slalom here yesterday.

Thoeni moved to within 9 points of World Cup leader Patrick Russel of France, who was not competing here. Russel has 140 points to Thoeni's 131. The Italian covered the first course, a 1,070-meter run, with a 320-meter drop and 53 gates, in 1:32.74 taking an insurmountable lead.

He was slower on the 1,515-meter second run with a 370-meter drop and 56 gates. Thoeni covered it in 1:51.91 for a combined time of 3:24.65. Edmund Bruggmann of Switzerland was second in 3:14.74. Jean Noël Anger of France finished third in 3:15.20.

Werner Biehn, an Austrian, took fourth place in 3:15.64, while another Swiss skier, Jacob Tischbauer, clocked 3:16.54 for fifth. The best American was Spider Sabich of Kyburg, Calif., who took ninth place with 1:26.55-1:51.16—3:18.01. The next U.S. placing was 25th by Hank Kashiwa of Old Forge, N.Y.

Bruggmann's second place equalled the placing of his teammate, Dumeng Giovanoli, in Thursday's race. Giovanoli fell during today's second leg. Anger said "I did not push too hard in the second leg because of the bad weather. I was afraid I might fall and injure myself."

Thoeni's victory gave him 75 giant slalom points, the maximum for each type of event. LEADING FINISHERS 1. Gustavo Thoeni, Italy 3:24.65 2. Edmund Bruggmann, Switzerland 3:24.74 3. Jean-Noël Anger, France 3:15.20 4. Werner Biehn, Austria 3:15.64 5. Jacob Tischbauer, Switzerland 3:16.54 6. André Schick, Austria 3:17.00 7. Sapp Rachelelli, W. Ger. 3:17.53 8. Spider Sabich, U.S. 3:18.01 9. David Zwilling, Austria 3:18.01 10. Werner Biehn, Austria 3:18.01

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SPORTIN' LIFE: Pyrrhic Defeat

By Mike Katz

PARIS, Jan. 30.—Arthur Ashe slouched in a telephone booth in the lobby of the California Hotel and talked of aluminum rackets. It was a rainy Paris day in December, the day after the South African Minister of Sport, Frank Waring, had given the first official indication that Ashe would not be welcome in that country.

Waring had said then that Ashe wanted to play politics. This was the reason given this week for not granting Ashe a visa to play in the South African Open. But back to the telephone booth.

The quiet cracker was wearing a leather jacket and holding a tennis racket, the quizzical weapon with which he was at-

tacking the windmills of apartheid. On the phone, he complained about the racket's balance. He hung up and smiled his recognition.

"Hello, seems every time I see you it's just after an election."

Arthur Ashe is a political animal. The time before had been during the French Open in May and Ashe was bitterly disappointed by the defeat of his man in the Los Angeles mayoralty race against Sam Yorty. Now he was coming off a losing campaign for a friend who was running for governor in Virginia.

He shrugged at a suggestion that he was a champion of losing causes. He never expects to lose; he hates losing. This week, he said he was surprised that South Africa had refused him entry. Arthur Ashe was probably the only man in the world who was surprised.

*** In December, in the wake of Waring's first statement, Ashe was playing cool. The conversation in the hotel lobby turned from Vir-

ginia politics to tennis elbows to an abrupt question.

"What do you think about Waring's statement? Are you going down there to make trouble?"

"I was wondering when you were going to get around to asking me that," he smiled. "Before I left the States, my phone didn't stop ringing. I didn't answer it because I didn't want to answer those questions."

"But you have to, you know."

"Yes, but I have to be very careful of what I say about this. I want very much to go to South Africa and I don't want to give them any reason to refuse me."

After a while, he suggested writing a statement to answer Waring's charges. "My primary objective in wanting to go to South Africa," he clearly printed, "is to win the South African Open." This was to be his argument in the weeks ahead. He repeated over and over that his trip was to play tennis and pledged not to interfere in South African affairs.

*** This had to be his argument: it was his only chance of getting in, and Arthur wanted in badly. His appearance would not have ended apartheid, but Ashe knew that if he were the first non-white to compete against whites there, he would not be the last.

Yet Ashe has scored a resounding pyrrhic defeat. Probably, Julius Burs and Joel Goldstrand all shot five-under 67s to trail by another stroke, and were one shot ahead of Gene Littler, Bobby Nichols, Don Massalgue, Bob Lunn, Paul Moran and Terry Dill.

Arthur Ashe is a champion of losing causes, not of lost causes. He loses, perhaps, because he is a dignified fighter, fighting his own fight in his own way. He fights not because as a leading Negro sports figure he is expected to, but because Arthur Ashe thinks it important that he fight. He doesn't win because (1) he is black ("Actually, I'm more brown than black") and (2) he is his own man, neither black militant nor Uncle Tom, both of which he has been accused of.

Ashe is one of the finest examples of what New York Times sports columnist Bob Lipsyte calls the new athlete, a jock who makes a lot more sense than most of the sportswriters writing about him. And I think it would have been a lot better if Arthur had written this.

Nicklaus Leads by 1 Stroke At San Diego; Jacklin 2d

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Jan. 30 (UPD)—Jack Nicklaus shot a seven-under-par 65 for the first round lead of the \$150,000 Andy Williams-San Diego Open yesterday. England's Tony Jacklin was a stroke back at 66.

Nicklaus, among the first of the field of 144 to tee off, scored a 6,792-yard layout.

Jacklin finished late but with a flourish, getting birdies on 18 and 17 and an eagle three on 18 for a 36-30-66.

Veterans Al Bland, Gay Brewer, Julius Burs and Joel Goldstrand all shot five-under 67s to trail by another stroke, and were one shot ahead of Gene Littler, Bobby Nichols, Don Massalgue, Bob Lunn, Paul Moran and Terry Dill.

Sophomore John "T-Bone" Taylor cannaed four free throws, his only points in the final 61 seconds to carry the Bluejays past fifth-ranked New Mexico State, 72-69, last night at Omaha, Neb.

Wednesday night, Villanova handed No. 3 St. Bonaventure its first setback of the season, 64-62, and Tuesday previously-unbeaten sixth-ranked Jacksonville bowed to Florida State, 89-83.

Soph-jr. Creighton scored its sixth consecutive victory after a 5-5 start, avenging an earlier loss to the Aggies. Junior Dennis Breshnan tallied 18 points to lead a balanced attack. Jimmy Collins scored 22 points before fouling out with three minutes remaining for New Mexico State.

Another reversal—Memphis State, 89-81, Memphis, ending a string of 27 consecutive losses in Missouri Valley Conference play. Drake, the conference leader and ranked 18th nationally, downed visiting North Texas State, 95-84, to go 8-0 in league play and 14-4 overall. Ollie Taylor's 35 points propelled 12th-ranked Houston to an 82-59 road victory over Montana State.

THURSDAY'S RESULTS: New York 121, Detroit 108. Phoenix 131, Atlanta 102. Seattle 100, San Francisco 101.

THURSDAY'S RESULTS: Memphis St. St. Wichita St. 85. Old Dominion 80, VMI 55. Morgan St. St. Delaware St. 73. Cumberland (Ky.) 91, George (Ky.) 87. East Car. 118, Richmond 91. Cars. Newman 60, Appalachian 75. Louisiana Tech 84, Centenary 75.

ADDITIONAL: Creighton 72, New Mex. St. 68. Drake 85, North Tex. St. 84. Toledo 85, Colgate 78. Ashland 43, San Fran. St. 34. Northeast 60, Wash. (St. L.) 85.

SOUTHWEST: Arizona 75, Colo. St. 69. Hardin Simmons 85, McMurry 70.

FAR WEST: Houston 82, Montana St. 69. Utah 68, Tex-St. Paso 61. Gr. Canyon 122, Colo. Mines 78. Wyoming 69, Ariz. St. 79. New Mex. 90, Brigham Young 77.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

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20th Century-Fox presents DUSTIN HOFFMAN is John

MIA FARROW is Mary

JOHN AND MARY

PRODUCED BY BEN KADISH DIRECTED BY BEN KADISH SCREENPLAY BY BEN KADISH BASED ON THE NOVEL BY BEN KADISH

20th Century-Fox presents DUSTIN HOFFMAN is John

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NHL Standings

EAST DIVISION W L T Pts GF GA New York 26 10 6 62 151 110 Boston 23 11 8 62 171 185 Montreal 25 11 10 60 158 155 Detroit 23 14 7 53 185 117 Chicago 22 15 5 52 125 125 Toronto 18 19 8 44 139 198

WEST DIVISION St. Louis 24 15 7 53 147 110 Philadelphia 13 16 17 41 124 156 Pittsburgh 13 24 8 34 104 148 Minnesota 10 21 14 34 127 150 Oakland 12 27 8 32 191 250 Los Angeles 9 28 5 22 102 179

ABA Results

Thursday Night Kentucky 122, Pittsburgh 102. Indiana 127, Los Angeles 122.

THE SCOREBOARD

TOBOGGAN RACING—At Berchtesgaden, West Germany, world champion Josef Peistmann clocked the fastest time in the second training run for the world championship this weekend. His 47.82 seconds was ahead of five West German starters. Twenty-year-old Dana Beldova of Czechoslovakia was timed in 48.10 seconds for the best time in the women's training.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

EMPIRE CINEMA English Version Seats can be reserved at the EMPIRE-CINEMA and in all agencies.

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Art Buchwald

Rrrrringggg!

WASHINGTON—Hello, this is the Black Tiger's headquarters. Oh, hi there, Mrs. Vanderschmidt... what's that? You're giving a cocktail party at your Sutton Place apartment and you'd like to hire two Black Tigers... yes, ma'am. That can be arranged... what kind did you have in mind?... you want them militant... of course, Mrs. Vanderschmidt, all our Black Tigers are militant... armed and not armed?... the difference?... well, if they're armed, there's an extra two-dollar-an-hour charge... yes, ma'am, they'll be armed... would you like the same two we sent you last week at your after-theater party for Eldridge Cleaver?... you didn't like them, huh?... why not, Mrs. Vanderschmidt?... they didn't curse at your guests enough... I'm surprised to hear that. They are the two most militant Black Tigers we have on our list... I'll select the two air will be purple with language... thank you, Mrs. Vanderschmidt... on the contrary, it's our pleasure to do business with you.

Rrrrringggg... "Black Tiger headquarters... hello there, Mr. Grace, haven't heard from you in a few months... oh, you've been to Acapulco and now you'd like to get back in the swing of things?... well, we have a new member who could really get your party off the ground... shot three cops... and a truant officer in San Francisco... that's right, he's out on bail now, and if you want him, you better speak up for him. No telling when his trial will come up.



Buchwald

Soviets Ship Icons For English Sale

LONDON, Jan. 30 (AP).—The Soviet Union has shipped 152 icons to London for sale at auction Feb. 25 at Christie's. The auctioneers concede that they haven't any idea how much the icons will fetch. At a guess, they may go for well over \$100,000 or more, depending on how spirited the interest.

"Besides, I'm not supposed to tell you this, but Mrs. Regina Flauder has put in a bid for him already... since you do so much business with us, I'd like to give you preference... don't worry, Mr. Grace, he's mean. Have I ever sent you anyone who wasn't mean?... you'll take him? Good... \$500 plus \$150 for a bodyguard of two Black Tigers... thank you, sir."

Rrrrringggg... "Black Tiger headquarters... who's this?... Tiger Pete... what are you doing? You're supposed to be at the Crotherhausers' house-warming in St. James'... you are there? What's up?... the Crotherhausers don't want you to stay? Why not? Because you're wearing a shirt and tie and a suit?... what the hell are you wearing a shirt, tie and suit for?... your Tiger clothes were stolen?... well, if that isn't the living end..."

"Let me speak to Mrs. Crotherhauser... Mrs. Crotherhauser, I'm terribly sorry about Tiger Pete showing up that way... of course he's real Black Tiger... Mrs. Crotherhauser, stop crying. All our Black Tigers are legitimate... your neighbors think he's just someone you hired from the area?... but didn't he show you his Black Tiger tattoo?... don't worry, Mrs. Crotherhauser, he'll tell of your guests... it's still early in the evening... look, if he doesn't make everyone in the room ashamed they're white, I will personally refund your money... thank you. Let me speak to Tiger Pete... Pete, get off your butt and start telling it like it is... and take off your shirt and tie and for God's sakes, eat with your hands..."

Rrrrringggg... "Black Tiger headquarters... oh, Mrs. Channing, how are you?... you're giving your granddaughters an 18th birthday coming-out party?... well, we hire out Black Tigers, but we've never had any debutante parties here at headquarters... she has her heart set on it?... I don't know... you'd like a Black Tiger to escort each young lady as she is presented?... I suppose it could be arranged, though it is rather unusual... I understand, money is no object... all right, we'll book the place for you... what's that? Would we mind Lester Lamin's orchestra playing here?... of course not. He plays for all our affairs..."

PARIS FASHIONS

Pierre Cardin's Revealing Cover-Up

By Eugenia Sheppard

PARIS, Jan. 30.—Pierre Cardin's new fashions manage the impossible. They cover up but show more.

In the most opulent fashion fantasy Paris has ever seen, Cardin proved that skirts may be touching the ankles, but that girl-watchers still have a lot to live for.

If it happened at Les Ambassadeurs, the famous old nightclub Cardin now owns, a parade of more than 300 new fashions poured out of the dressing room and down the shiny black vinyl-covered runway. Cardin could have shown at least 50 more if there had just been time.

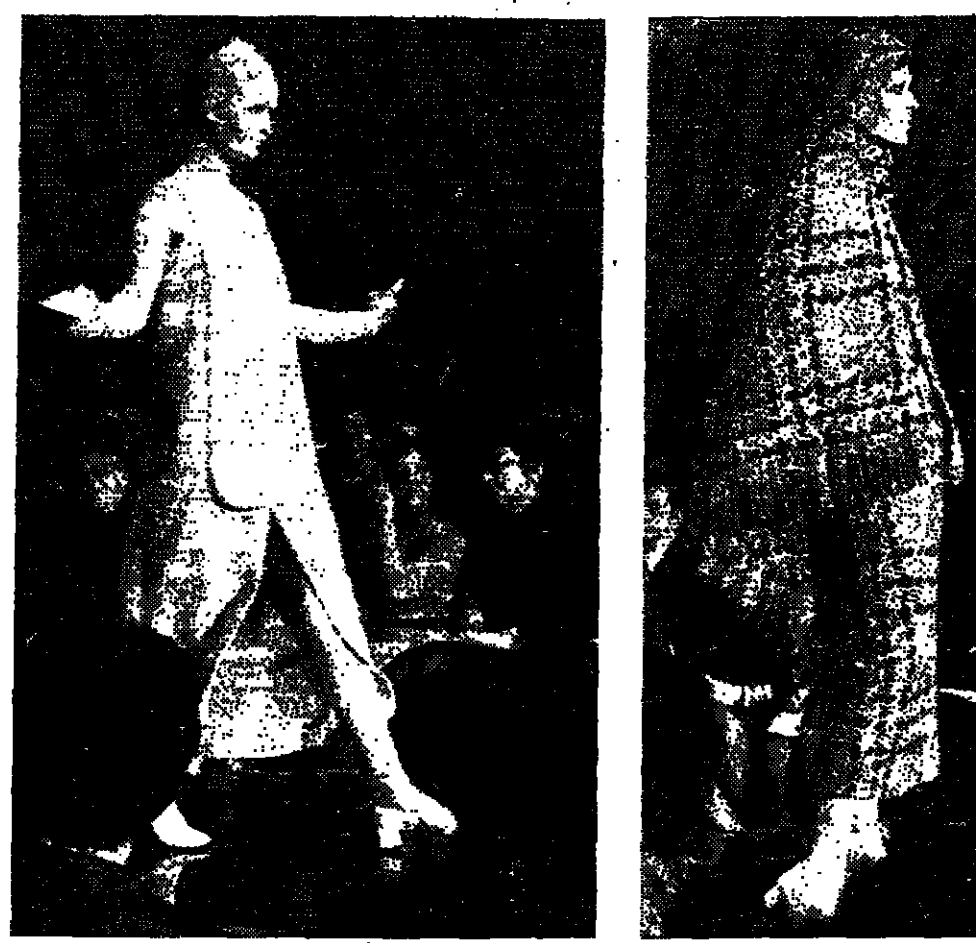
The clothes are Cardin at his very best. They are wild, witty, sexy and full of the self-confidence that has come along with the fashion fortune he has made around the world within the past few years. Among the 500 speculations peeked at in the dressing room to watch the show were reports from almost every country, except possibly Russia and Red China.

No Nostalgia
It goes without saying that there's no nostalgia or reminiscence, except of himself, in Cardin's dive into longer skirts. Along with the drops, that is way down to just above-ankle-length maid, comes a complete switch in the girls who show them. Instead of the small-boned Orientals, who used to tiptoe in his new girls are long and limber and take the runway in a few strides. They are the best models in Paris.

In his collection Cardin mixes summer and winter, long and short, day and evening, funny and serious, without stopping for explanations. The conventional divisions are all broken down.

A designer who always held out against the pants suit, he shows a lot of them this time. They are made of men's wear, striped fabrics, silk prints, white wool with tunic tops or evening glitters. All these and many one-piece jumpsuits have colored tops and white slacks.

Even with summer on the way, Cardin shows dozens of



Cardin's beige crepe dress with leggy look.

Cardin's Russian doll coat.

coats. They are ankle length, made of leather, plastic, plain or printed wool and some of them are sleeveless over print shirts and slacks. Most spectacular were the Russian doll coats of plaid wool. Big shawls covered heads and shoulders and pointed down the back in a deep triangle. The coat shape is always the same, very upright on top with a turned-up trench collar and falling open both front and back.

The scene may be different and the models new, but there are lots of other familiar Cardin details that turn up all through the collection. There are still corded hems and abstract vinyl appliques. No jewelry this time. Instead he hangs what looks like a plastic

clock pendulum from belts or down the front of a dress. He still likes the decorated hemline, the flap of loose tabs and the circular silhouette.

Window Panes
It was Cardin who first made the short evening dress exciting and important, but the long ones get the attention this season. They are as cover-up as a window pane. They are slit up the back to the derriere or up the front to the crotch. They fly open at the sides. Some are completely see-through and others play games with straps.

A group of long chiffons are tucked so finely that the skirts bounce up and down when the girl inside dances. Great organza capes float down the runway over sheer

flowered dresses. Cardin uses many interesting, contemporary prints through the collection.

In his show he is very much a Ziegfeld. "I am a man of the theater," he says of himself. He plans to turn Les Ambassadeurs into a new kind of center for developing theatrical talent. In April he will open a new kind of entertainment there. It is Pop Opera that he abbreviates to Poppers.

At the opening, actress Jeanne Moreau was occupying the seat of honor again. She is involved with Cardin in the center.

"From now on I will do just one collection a year," announced Cardin at the opening. It's his semi-annual speech. My guess is there will be 300 fresh new Cardin numbers in July.

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PEOPLE: Barbra Streisand In the Gallery

Singer Barbra Streisand watched her escort at work in the Commons at Ottawa Thursday and was watched by him in turn. Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, who escorted her to the National Arts Center the night before, planned up frequently at the gallery where Miss Streisand sat. The only direct reference to the most glamorous of the Prime Minister's dates came from George Kees, member of Parliament from Prince Edward-Hastings. Hees smilingly asked Trudeau to answer a question—"if he can take his eyes and mind off the visitors' gallery long enough to answer." Trudeau usually freezes at the sight of the Prime Minister's personal life but this time he responded with laughter and blushing. In the gallery, Miss Streisand laughed and tapped the rail in appreciation.

David Montgomery, 41-year-old son of Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery, and Tessa Browning, daughter of author Daphne du Maurier and the late Lt. Gen. Sir Frederick Browning, were married in London Friday. Both have previously been married and each has two children. Lord Montgomery did not attend the ceremony in a Kensington registry office because of inclement weather, the Associated Press reported.

A young couple caught in the mud on the city of California's Berkeley received sentence for the crime from a judge tried to use a "little motion." Regional Judge, scribed by Municipal Mario Barotshi as an "nature fan," was ordered pursue his passion by 10 days with the city's police. The judge, who sentenced to spend 10 days in the city's jail, was ordered to provide a pair of pants.

The Glendale, Calif., home of Andrew and Susan was destroyed by floods and mudslides a year ago Thursday and this year they still had to pay a tax on the property. The county taxed them nothing, the school district taxed them nothing. But the county flood control district billed them \$174.

Academy Award-winning actress Anne Bancroft, 40, was named to Honolulu land developer Randolph Galt in Santa Monica, Calif., Superior Court Thursday, citing irreconcilable differences. Galt, 40, was ordered to pay Miss

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